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Kohl's Choice

For President

Victory by Herzog Gives Chancellor a Boost in

Tough Re-election Race

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Tunes Service

an important political victory Monday when a specially consoluted assembly chose his candidate, Roman Herzog, chief justice of Germany's highest court, to be the next president.

Mr. Herzog, 60, will take office on July 1, replacing Richard von Weizsäcker, who after two five-wear terror are insligible.

two five-year terms was ineligible for re-elec-

Although the German presidency was once considered to be above partisan politics, this year's campaign was hard-fought by party lead-

ers because of its potential impact on the race

for chancellor that is under way. Mr. Kohl warned delegates from his Christian Democrat-ic Union that if Mr. Herzog failed to win, the party's chances in the October election would

Kohl remains strong.
In the decisive third round of voting, Mr.

Herzog won the support of the centrist Free Democrats, who are Mr. Kohl's junior coalitioo

partners. Their decision was taken as a sign that

After the election, Mr. Herzog said in a speech that Germany faced an uncertain and

difficult future, but expressed confidence that

we Germans, we Europeans, can do what must

He also appealed for greater understanding between the country's East and West.

"To the citizens of the former Federal Re-

public, of whom much sacrifice is being asked. It would say that this is the result of a historical injustice which happened to fall on the Elbe border," he said.

"To those in the oew states, please under-

stand that you are oot a burden to us but a windfail," he said. "You bring much with you, experiences that we in the West did oot bave, in

a world where many things were more bumane

Mr. Herzog failed to win the clear majority of

the coalition is firm.

BERLIN - Chancellor Helmut Kohl won

In Germany

Wins Vote

When Former Enemies **Turn Business Partners**

Millions of Arabs Find Themselves Accepting the Israelis as a Fact of Life

By Caryle Murphy and Nora Boustany

Washington Post Service
CAIRO — Ahmed Kadry, an Egyptian, and
Amiram Eliasaf, an Israeli, had no idea they

orce had tried to kill each other.
"I'm an ex-pilot," Mr. Eliasaf said while chatting at a recent business meeting in Cairo.
"I'm also an ex-pilot in the air force," Mr. Kadry said.
"What aircraft did you fly?"

"A Mig-21," Mr. Kadry replied. "I worked at "I was one of the pilots who attacked Man-soura on the ninth of October 1973," Mr. Elia-

saf disclosed to the rapt attention of everyone Mr. Kadry, now 45, was wishing his wife a happy anniversary on the phone when Israeli jets began the raid, one of the biggest of the

1973 Arab-Israeli War. After banging up, be scrambled his jet as bombs fell. "I told him I also attacked his bases, so we are equal," joked Mr. Kadry in an interview, adding that Mr. Eliasaf is returning soon for another visit to Egypt, "I think we bave a lot of stories to talk about."

The transformation of these enemy pilots into business partners is a parable for the ground-shaking change taking place in relations between Arabs and Israelis — a resigned but growing recognition by millions of Arabs from Morocco to the Gulf that the Jewish state has become an accepted part of life in the Middle Fact

Middle East. Signs of momentous change are in the details. Israel now has direct telephone links with several Arab states, including Qatar and Lebanon.
Tunisia's state-rum television sent a crew to Israel for the first time to do a program on West Bank Palestinians, and Arab oewspapers are sending correspondents to Israel with some

regularity.
"I would like to go there," said Ahmed Jaral-

that Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine

Liberation Organization, recommit himself in

writing to the Gaza-Jericho peace accord, and

senior Israeli leaders warned that the process of

Palestinian self-rule would be frozen if Mr.

Arafat could oot assert control in those two

The demands followed continuing disarray

among the Palestinian security forces and the

disclosure of further excerpts from a speech Mr.

Arafat delivered May 10 in a Johannesburg

mosque in which he appeared to imply he would abrogate the accord with Israel. It was

disclosed earlier that Mr. Arafat had called in the same speech for a "jihad" to liberate Jerusa-

lem. He said he had been misunderstood.

lah, editor of Kuwait's Al Siyassah newspaper.

"I would like to see this country."

A group of Egyptian Copts, defying the command of their religious leader, took off recently for Jerusalem to see the Christian holy places for the first time in 40 years, Israel was host to its first official delegation of Egyptian university professors, and earlier this month 60 Moroc-can-born Israeli Jews revisited their birthplace for the first time in four decades.

In a few months, it is going to become "fash-ionable" to go there, said a Cairo businessman, Sammy Eldin, who just made his first trip.
"Let me tell you something," said Fahmy al
Ghazali, 48, who also made his first trip a few weeks ago. "From the beginning, all the Israeli people were very cooperative and encourag-

He added, "We like their way of doing busi-oess. They are very serious. They don't waste time after introductions. They start directly on their plan of action."

Israel's transition from pariah to potential partner is most evident in the overtures to Israelis by Arab governments and businessmen seeking potentially lucrative deals. Since Sep-tember, Israeli officials have received VIP treatment in Qatar, Oman, Tunisia and Morocco. Ment in Qaiar, Oman, Tunisia and Morocco, Qatar is studying how to supply Israel with natural gas. Egypt has launched discussions on a joint oil refinery, and officials talk of eventually linking Arab and Israeli electricity grids. Millionaire businessmen from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain are jetting off to London, Paris and Cairo to meet Israelis, while landonians. Fountians and Lahaness are rush-

Jordanians, Egyptians and Lebanese are rushng to Jerusalem for similar contacts.

"The name of the game oow is business," said Raouf Saad, the official in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry who organized a ground-breaking symposium here for Arab and Israeli tourism officials. They discussed regional package tours and possibly "one visa for the region." Many Syrians are also looking forward to the

See MIDEAST, Page 5

fat "for a written reaffirmation of his commit-ment in light of the speech in Johannesburg."

Monday A right of sprum of rabbis and secular active

tribe in 628 B.C.

Kuraish," Mr. Arafat said.

ista disclosed; that in his address, Mr. Arafat said the pact with Israel was similar to the one that Mohammed had signed with the Kuraish

"This agreement, I am not considering it

more than the agreement which had been

signed between our Prophet Mohammed and

Since some scholars have cootended that

Mohammed broke the truce, his statement could indicate that Mr. Arafat intends to do the

same. But Mr. Arafat's loyalists take issue with

this interpretation, saying that it was the Kur-

aish who violated the agreement first.

positive sign."

The U.S. trade representative, Mickey

Kantor, said Japan had responded to pro-

posals he had put forward a mouth ago in

Morocco "in a very positive manner," but he

refused to go into specifics about what was

being discussed or to predict when the talks

Page 7.

Page 7.

Page 22.

Page 22.

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might be over. ...

Book Review

Chess

Weather

Crossword



MOURNING A FIRST LADY — Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis's coffin being carried from St. Ignatius Loyola Church in New York after her funeral Monday. Her children John F. Kennedy Jr. and Caroline Kennedy Schlossberg are at left. Edward M. Kennedy enlogized the former first lady at rites attended by 1,000 people. She was buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Page 3.

For Seoul, Strong Yen Means Business

By Andrew Pollack New York Times Service

SEOUL - When Mitsubishi Motors Corp. said recently that it might huy steel from Pohang Iron and Steel Co. in South Korea, it created headlines on both sides of the Sea of Japan. Japanese auto companies, as a rule, have never bought Korean steel.

But with the rise of the yen, Korean steel is now about 20 percent cheaper than Japanese steel, Mitsubishi said, a difference too great to

Even as it squeezes Japan's famous steel, auto and electronics companies, the strong year has given new life to their competitors in South Korea and elsewhere in Asia, pushing growth throughout what is already the world's fastest

"It's a tailwind for us," said Kim Sun Hong, the chairman of Kia Motors Corp., Korca's second-largest automaker. The company is doubling capacity at its main factory in antici-pation of greater exports.

Owing in part to the yen's rise, South Korea's ecocomy is booming again after two years of sluggishness. Economists expect 7 percent to 8 percent growth this year, compared with 5.6 percent last year and 5 percent the year before

New factories are going up everywhere and the government has decided to allow 20,000 foreign workers into the country to help fill job "The most important factor is the yen," said

Lim Dong Sung, president of the Samsung Economic Research Institute. The economic recovery is led by heavy industry - cars, shipbuilding, electronics. Most of these ind compete with Japan.

The yen is now worth about 7.7 Korean won, a gain of 22 percent from 6.3 won at the end of 1992. That has given Korean products a price advantage of 10 percent to 25 percent over Japanese ones, Korean executives say.

With such an advantage, South Korea's shiphuilding industry surpassed Japan's in 1993 to become the world's largest in terms of orders received. Korean anno exports soared 40 per-cent in 1993 to 640,000 vehicles and another stroog gain is expected this year.

The South Korean consumer electronics industry has benefited as well. "The export busioess is really booming," said Bae Soon Hoon, president of Daewon Electronics Co. Daewon's exports in the first quarter were up 48 percent

to \$511 million. Some of these exports are products that are sold by Japanese companies under their own

In most cases, Korean products are displac-

ing Japanese ones in the United States, Europe, Asia and Latin America, not in Japan itself. But

votes needed for victory in the first two rounds, but in the third round be took 696 votes to 605 See YEN, Page 5 for his Social Democratic opponent, Johannes Rau, governor of North Rhine-Westfalia. The vote was taken at the Reichstag, the once and future home of the Parliament, by a 1,324member assembly consisting of all 662 mem-

U.S. Prepares to Welcome Slower Growth

By John M. Berry

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — After months of rapid growth that have pushed the American economy close to the limits of what it can produce

Mr. Arafat's adviser on Israeli affairs, Ahmed Tibi, said Israeli news organizations had distorted Islamic history to put Mr. Arafat on without straining, a broad array of forecasters is predicting that slower growth is on the way. But that doesn't mean that hard times are ahead. Indeed, to most economists, a slight slowdown would be welcome news.

Despite a pattern of decelerating growth, the next couple of years may very well be the best of the expansion," said Laurence H. Mey-er, who heads a forecasting firm in St. Louis. Mr. Meyer's forecast, which is similar to that of many other economists, calls for growth to fall below a 3 percent annual rate in the second

half of this year, slowing to about 2.5 percent in 1995 and even less in 1996. Growth will be slowing this year, the fore-

casts say, both because of natural forces in an economy that is moving into the fourth year of an expansion and because of the four increases in interest rates engineered this year by the Federal Reserve Board.

The Fed. which raised short-term rates by half a percentage point last week, bas been boosting rates precisely to slow growth, which reached a 7 percent annual rate in the final three months of last year. The Fed hopes that higher rates will keep the economy from overbeating and generating more inflation down the

This slightly slower growth is probably good news for President Bill Clinton, as it should mean the economy will still be reasonably strong at the time of the congressional elections in November and may still be growing in 1996.

the next presidential election year. For politicians seeking re-election this year.

Of course, economic conditions vary widely across the country, with California and parts of

economie conditions should be about as good as they are likely to get on the national level. For instance, Mr. Meyer expects Americans inflation-adjusted after-tax incomes to go up
2.6 percent this year, which — except for 1992
— would be the largest increase since 1988.
While the growth figures in the new forecasts
may seem low, Mr. Meyer and others said

growth in that range would continue pushing down the unemployment rate, which was 6.4 percent last month, into 1996. More important, while the economy will be growing relatively slowly, it will be operating at

or slightly above the level that could cause a small, gradual rise in inflation - which is regarded by most economists as the measure of full employment.

See RECOVERY, Page 5

Opinion surveys suggested that if the public had been allowed to vote, the result would have been different, with Mr. Rau easily defeating

bers of Parliament's lower house and an equal

number of representatives from the 16 state

Mr. Herzog, who is relatively unknown.

The president has little formal power, but the job became highly visible after Mr. Weizsäcker began using it as a pulpit to denounce terror against foreigners and to remind Germans that they should not forget negative aspects of their

Mr. Herzog is a highly respected jurist but a

puzzle to many Germans. He is a native Bavarian, though unlike most Bavarians he is Protestant rather than Catholic. He favors Brazilian cigars and collects Tommy orsey recordings.

While serving as justice minister in the west-em state of Baden-Württemberg, Mr. Herzog earned a hard-line reputation by introducing See GERMANY, Page 5

Terror Is Fading in Vietnam **But Fear Remains Pervasive**

Malcolm W. Browne New York Times Service

HO CHI MINH CITY, Vietnam - The terror of arbitrary arrests, secret trials and penal servitude that gripped Vietnam in the de-cade after the 1975 "liberation" has begun to fade against the glare of the country's economic dawn. But fear still casts a subtle shadow.

By 1988, when Vietnam's Communist leaders began a struggle to improve their long-suffering country's image and attract desperately needed foreign investment, the network of prison camps is believed to have freed all hut a few hundred of the tens of thousands of political prisoners they held.

But although overt opposition to the government is quiescent, the police still make midnight calls on sleeping families, and an uniticky suspect can expect to spend up to a year in jail

before being tried. Political trials, which are closed to foreign observers, still result in long prison sentences for such vaguely defined crimes as "counterrev-olutionary oropaganda." Prudent citizens choose their words carefully.

For some, the stress of uncertainty bas proved insuperable.

The proprietor of a Saigon leather-goods store told a visitor that two of his brothers had recently committed suicide, fearing that they were about to be re-arrested and sent back to a "re-education camp" or one of the "new economic zones" set up immediately after the war -Vietnam's equivalent of Siberian gulags. The family was friendly with many American

See VIETNAM, Page 5

Fifty Years After D-Day

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Today in our series charting the West's evolving landscape since D-Day, two eminent social commentators address the question of ethnicity and multiculturalism. Whereas Europe's cohesive societies desend themselves against immigration, America-the-Haven has olways looked to successive waves of newcomers to reinvigorate the

Jonathan Eyal, director of studies at the Royal United Services Institute in London, and Richard Reeves, author and syndicated columnist, argue the value of each approach. (Poge 4)

Previous articles in the series have dealt with security, economics and technology. Subsequent articles will appear next Monday and again on June 6.

For Krakow, McDonald's Golden Arches Don't Fit In

By Jane Perlez New York Times Service

KRAKOW, Poland — The aesthetic guardians of this gloriously intact medieval city, the home of Cardioal Karol Wojtyla before he became Pope John Paul II, are determined that their main market square, with its domes and statues and ancient town houses, not go the way of some of Europe's other

Fired by centuries of city pride that glows ever more fiercely since the collapse of communism, Krakow is saving "no to McDonald's in the square, known as Rynek Glowny. "You don't put a jukebox in a salon," said Stanislaw

Juchnowicz, a professor of architecture and one of the city's most passionate defenders. "We consider our marketplace our Rebuffing McDonald's is hardly unknown in preservationconscious communities in the West. But here in Krakow, a place of contemplative rhythms that echo from the Jagellonian

rebellion against the fast-food chain carries a special meaning. The fight is not so much about a particular building, although that is part of it, but about fending off what many here see as

the cult of prosperity.

Badly abused by the Communist government, which built a polluting steelworks nearby that scarred priceless statues and architecture, the city is now working bard to clean up its air. water and art. Many Krakovians say they do not want what they call another kind of outside vulgarity and will use their

new-found democratic means to stop it. The activities of this firm are symbolic of mass industrial civilization and a superficial cosmopolitan way of life," said Mr. Juchnowicz, who is also the chairman of the Polish Ecological Club. "Many historic events happened in this place. and McDonald's would be the beginning of the cultural degra-

dation of this most precious urban area." McDonald's, which has 13 restaurants in Poland, says that

University and the city's religious and royal antecedents, the Krakow is being unfair. The company says it already has one outlet in the city and went to great lengths to ensure that the restaurant melded with the facades of Florianska Street, the old Royal Way, where it was built. The red and yellow logos are indeed discreet, no bigger than any of the myriad new

commercial signs on the street "We have proven that McDonald's can fit in," said Timothy Fenton, the managing director of McDonald's Poland. "We-took a 14th-century building that was devastated and restored it to its natural beauty."

Mr. Fenton said McDonald's was being picked on. "They have set a precedent by having everything else on the square -

Adidas, Kodak. Why not us? It is an emotional thing The dispute is over the company's plans to open a restaurant in a faded but elegant building with 15th-century foundations. To temper emotions, McDonald's agreed to put its entrance on

See KRAKOW, Page 5



Israel Demands Arafat Restate

Commitment to Peace Accord

Klosk

U.S. and Japan Nearing Trade Deal

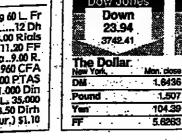
WASHINGTON (AP) — Outlines of a compromise emerged Monday as negotiators from the United States and Japan struggled to resolve a three-month trade dispute between the two countries.

They were said to be close to a deal in which the United States would pledge not to seek specific numerical targets for imports into Japan. In return, Japan would drop its opposition to using various criteria to measure progress in opening markets.

Negotiators met Monday for the fourth time in five days, with growing signs that agreement was imminent. Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown

said the fact that the discussions, which had

Newsstand Prices Andorra9.00 FF Luxembourg 60 L. Fr Antilles 11.20 FF Antrocco 22 Dh
Cameroon 1.400 CFA Qurar 8.00 Rials
Egypt E.P. 5000 Réunion 11.20 FF
France 9.00 FF Saudi Arabia 9.00 R.
Gabon 960 CFA Senegal 600 PTAS
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Monday described scheduled U.S. led naval exercises in the Pacific as hostile military action that it was prepared to counter. Navies from the United States. Japan, South Korea, Australia and

weeks of war games starting Tuesday near Hawaii. The exercises will include a simulated hattle between opposing fleets involving about 50 vessels.

Canada are to take part in six

200 aircraft and 25,000 personnel. The maneuvers, known as Rimpac, which stands for Pacific Rim. were first beld in 1980 in response to the growing presence of the Soviet Navy in that region.

This year, military analysts say. the exercise will serve as a preparation for a possible naval blockade of North Korea.

North Korea is suspected of developing nuclear weapons, it de-nies this but has refused to allow international experts to fully inspect its nuclear plants.

The United States has raised the prospect of sanctions against the North if it continues to deny such

A spokesman for the North Korean Foreign Ministry said the maneuvers were part of a U.S.-led campaign of military intimidation.

"This is a military action that

must not go unnoticed in view of the arms huildup the United States is forcing in South Korea," the spokesman said. The ministry also assailed talk of sanctions over what it called the "fictioous" nuclear is-

The statement was carried by the official Korean Central News Agency, monitored in Tokyo.

"The Korean people are not afraid of anyone's military action and are prepared to counter the U.S.-orchestrated multinational military action." the statement

In an interview published Monday, a North Korean defector said North Korea secretly extracted 12 kilograms of plutonium from spent nuclear fuel in 1983 despite its pubtic denials.

Australia Liberals **Elect New Leader** And Stress Unity

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches CANBERRA - Australia's opposition Liberal Party on Monday installed a rising young star. Alexander Downer, as its leader and dropped John Hewson, who led the conservative party 10 a surprise defeat in elections last year.

la its eighth leadership ballot in 12 years, the party chose Mr. Downer over Mr. Hewson by 43 votes to 36, ending divisive specula-tion that had plagued the party since its loss to Prime Minister Paul Keating's Labor Party in general elections in March 1993.

Mr. Downer, 42, said after his election: "The Liberal Party has made a fresh start. We've set a course to win the next election.

Mr. Hewson, 47, who had called the ballot as his hold on the job slipped last week, said the party now had to maintain unity. Mr. Downer has been in Parlia-

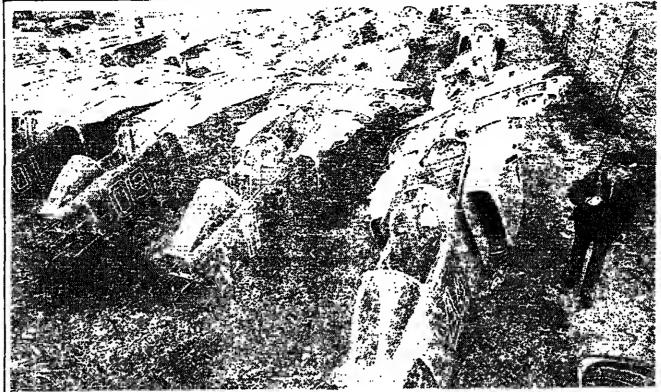
ment for 10 years. He favors more centrist economic policies than does Mr. Hewson. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

former official at a North Korean reprocessing plant, told the Tokyo newspaper Yomun that the fuel came from a reactor at Yongbyon. which is at the center of the dispute between Pyongyang and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Plutonium is a key ingredient for nuclear bomb. North Korea, which denies it is trying to develop such weapons, insists the only plutonium it ever produced at Yonghyon was "a tiny amount" in 1992. So far, however, it has barred atomic agency experts from carrying out checks to determine whether it was telling the truth.

"If you have 12 kilograms of plutonium, you can make two nuclear hombs," said Mr. Kim, who defected to South Korea on May 7. Mr. Kim also said that North

Korea's secret nuclear development program was under the personal supervision of President Kim Il Sung and his son, Kim Jong II.



JET JUNKYARD — A soldier patrolling Monday among the remains of jet fighters at a base in Baranovichi, Belarus. The planes were destroyed in accordance with an agreement on conventional weapons in Europe. About 30 MiGs are to be junked this year.

Business Group in Hong Kong Opposes Patten's Electoral Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches HONG KONG — Hong Kong's General Chamber of Commerce, long a battleground

hetween the pro-democracy and conservative camps, came out on Monday against key parts of Governor Chris Pattern's reform bill. The group's chairman, William Fung, criticized Mr. Patten's plan to give all 2.7 million workers a second vote in "functional," or occupational-based constituencies.

In recent years, the chamber has been the stage for a struggle between members favoring more democracy before the British colony returns to China in 1997 and conservative

businessmen who oppose confronting Beij-

Mr. Fung said the chamber had told the government its views on parts of the bill, which the Legislative Council will dehate on

He said, "We felt that the administration's proposals to create new large functional constituencies, representing an electorate of some 2.7 million from nine industrial and commercial sectors, to be a major departure from the concept and character of the existing functional constituencies."

stituencies have been tiny. At the last elections, in 1991, only about 190,000 people ranging from ooctors and social workers to 53,000. chambers of commerce members were allowed to elect members.

will make legislators more accountable to public opinion but China has accused him of countries. trying to introduce direct elections by the

In a separate development, a government spokesman said Monday that the number emigrants this year.

Until now, electorates for functional con-ituencies have been tiny. At the last elec-ons, in 1991, only about 190,000 people 1997 dropped nearly 20 percent last year, to

The spokesman attributed the decrease to the lingering recession in many of the West-Mr. Patten says widening the electorate ern countries that emigrants choose and to reduced immigration quotas in destination

About 60,000 people left the territory in 1991, and an additional 66,000 departed in 1992. The government expects about 60.000

D-Day '44 in the Paris Press: The Allies Are Losing called German "flying robots" were seriously disrupting

By Barry James International Herald Tribune

PARIS - How did the Normandy landings 50 years ago look from the other side? The pro-German press in Paris reported the operation with hanner headlines, but predicted an early failure for the Allies.

Le Matin reported from German official sources that the Allies had lost 25,000 men in the first day of fighting— the real figure was 11,000 casualties or more—and had been forced to abandon several bridgeheads. It said airborne forces had been effectively wiped out by land mines

"The first day of the invasion ended with a complete defensive success," the newspaper said, citing sources in

The June 7 front page included an appeal from Marshal Philippe Petain, the chief of state, for the French to remain calm and go about their duties normally while the fighting In an oblique reference to the resistance, Pelain warned people not to listen to those seeking to exploit the nation's

distress. They threatened to lead it to disaster, he said. A report in the same edition said the information minister. Philippe Henriot, had been to Berlin to "render homage to the Waffen SS" — Hitler's most fanatical troops — which he said were fighting to achieve a "European revolution."

The following day, June 8, things were looking a little clearer for Le Matin, which reported that German resistance was strengthening along the Normandy coast and that despite "desperate efforts" the Allies had failed in their attempts to occupy Cherbourg and Caen.

Le Matin reported that American, British and Canadian prisoners were being taken to Rouen, where it said "incidents" had occurred with the local population, angered by Allied bombing raids on their city.

Meanwhile, Mr. Henriot continued his visit to Berlin by calling on the propaganda minister, Joseph Goebbels. He recalled the enthusiastic reception given recently to Petain in Paris. This, he said, was proof that the French followed a single government, that of the marshal, A few weeks later, the people of Paris were to give an equally enthusiastic reception to General Charles de Gaulle. The following week, on June 15. Le Cri du Peuple in

Paris said the "Anglo-Americans" were vainly attempting to enlarge their bridgehead. For once, the newspaper said. correspondents from Germany, Britain and America could agree on one thing: "The destruction is terrific."

On June 21, Le Petit Parisien reported the bombardment of London by a new German weapon described as "mereors of dynamite" — the V-1 flying bombs. News of the fighting in Normandy was relegated to page 2, where the newspaper, in a story datelined from Berlin, said that American troops were driving northward toward Cherbourg. But the movemeat was dismissed as of no importance, and German military sources said that the real battle of Normandy had not yet begun. The following day. June 22, Paris Midi said that the so-

supplies to the "invasion army" in France. Without men-tioning German losses, it said 650 American and British tanks had been destroyed since the beginning of the Normandy fighting,

Paris-Soir on June 24 led with a warning by Goehbels that Germany's new weapon would continue to rain on London. The first phase of reprisals, he said, was hut a prelude and there would be more powerful and effective The newspaper also picked up an article from the

London newspaper News Chronicle explaining why the United States had refused to recognize de Ganlle's Free French as the legitimate government in France. It said America's aim was to defeat Germany while De

Gaulle's was to achieve the spiritual rebirth of France and "it is first necessary to show that France can be

The article was accompanied by a statement from de Gaulle's representative in Normandy saying that there could be no elections in France for several years to allow for "the detoxification of populations infected by German

Also on its front page, Paris-Soir reported a major Allied bombing raid on the Paris region, which it said killed at least 75 and wounded 171. The head of police in the capital bemoaned the "inexplicable imprudence" of the Parisians, who he said had flocked to see what was happening rather than taking shelter.

The Prop Plane Makes a Comeback, Like It or Not

By Adam Bryant New York Times Service

NEW YORK - More than 40 years after jet aircraft first carried

Vacheron Constamin, I rue des Moulins, CH 1204 Geneve

a comehack in the United States, flying more and more passengers on routes long served by jets.

While the smaller airplanes offer passengers and 25 years after the some advantages, many communifirst flights of the supersonic Con- ties fret over the idea of whirring corde, propeller planes are making propellers on their runways.

VACHERON CONSTANTIN

Because many travelers board ics," said David A. Swierenga, chief in passenger traffic, demand lev-propeller planes reluctantly, or re-economist for the Air Transport eled off, leaving the airlines with cities that have recently lost all jet Washington. "Carriers are match-hillion-dollar losses. Over the last attractive to outside businesses.

a state-of-the-art, high-tech compa-

Sioux City officials say contracts board jettiners.
or conventions planned in the city
"A lot of people don't like the for conventions planned in the city company occasionally sent drivers el. a travel agency in Sioux City. 90 miles (150 kilometers) to Oma-

passengers in the United States been two to three times higher on flew on propeller aircraft, mostly propeller planes than on jets. Genon regional airlines, on flights of erally, smaller propeller planes less than 500 miles or two hours. So common are the propeller larger ones,

planes that many passengers find no choice but to use them, whatever planes is a result of the airline intheir feelings about the relative dustry's continuing effort to turn a safety, greater turbulence or lack of ameniues aboard. In the last five years, airlines

cording to research by Kidder, Pea- from nearby cities. The airlines asbody & Co. Another 202 routes signed jet aircraft to serve many of gained jet service, for a net loss of jet service on 173 routes. "It's a simple matter of econom-

tractive to outside businesses.
"It is hard to present ourselves as lar market."

Airport officials and travel ny when you have to get on a 19-seat turboprop to get here," said lost all jet service, like Sioux City: Harry Keairns, an executive with a Springfield, Illinois, and Worcescomputer company in Sioux City. 1er. Massachusetts, say many residents drive to neighboring cities to

were canceled or put on hold after smaller planes because they are United Airlines ended jet service slightly less safe," said Michael last year. And Mr. Keairns said his Berger, an owner of Premier Trav-

ha, Nebraska, which has jet service, records of jet aircraft and propeller to pick up clients who did not want planes are not compiled by any to take a propeller flight to Sioux agency or group, but industry execity. utives generally agree that the rate Last year, more than 50 million of accidents resulting in deaths has have a higher accident rate than the

The shift toward propeller consistent profit since the industry was deregulated in 1978.

In the mid-1980s, airlines started have replaced jets with propeller creating "hubs" at airports to planes on at least 375 routes, ac- which they funneled passengers these feeder routes, thinking they would he needed as demand grew. But after long and steady growth

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fuse to fly on them at all, some Association, a trade group in ton much capacity and years of service say they have become less ing the size of the plane to the attractive to outside businesses. ing the size of the plane to the number of passengers in a particular lines have lost \$15.6 hillion. Because jet aircraft are more ex-

pensive to operate on shorter flights than propeller planes, air-lines in the United States and in countries throughout the world are switching to propeller-driven planes, finding they can reduce op-erating costs by 20 percent to 40 percent on a typical route.

How big a difference does a propeller aircraft mean to passengers? Fares generally do not change with a switch to propeller planes, and the travel time is not enormously

Even though jet aircraft have far higher top speeds, short routes of-ten consist of a long climb and a long descent with just a modest sprint in between.

But behind the passenger discon-tent are some differences that cannot be erased. Propeller aircraft generally fly at lower altitudes. where turbulence is greater.

And hoarding a propeller craft is usually a vivid reminder of what is ahead. Rather than walking down a covered ramp, impervious to wind or precipitation, passengers on a propeller plane often walk outside. exposed to noise and the elements.

Some communities are so fearful that the loss of jet service will curtail economic development that

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Perust based of Lima dual 1983 (a.s.)

Under the decrees, Mr. Livshits said, basic tax rates for product

MOSCOW (AP) — President Boris N. Yeltsin signed a package economic decrees Monday aimed at increasing tax collection and signed. lating production and exports.

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Yeltsin Targets Taxes and Exports

WORLD BRIEFS

Alexander Livshits, who heads a presidential panel of common advisers, said the five decrees would help promote true economic reform which, he said, "have not started yet in the Russian economy."

including the profits tax and value-added tax, would be lowered as a percent to 20 percent to boost production. At the same time, but the will face high fines for tax evasion, he said. The decrees also world it the total number of taxes, offer tax advantages to Russian foreigning ventures producing inside Russia, and cancel a complex system government-imposed export quotas and licenses.

U.S. Backs Ukraine Hold on Crimea

WASHINGTON (AP) — Stepping into a boiling dispute. Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher notified Ukraine on Monday that it is a support of the Clinton administration in trying to maintain control of the

support of the Chinton automistration in trying or management control of the strategic Black Sea peninsula of Crimea.

"The territorial integrity of Ukraine within its present burders something that the United States has consistently affirmed assured State Department spokesman. Mike McCurry, Mr. Caristopher assured

the Ukraine foreign minister, Anatoli Zienko, of the U.S. position in a letter delivered Monday, the U.S. official said.

Crimean and Ukrainian leaders accused each other on Studies of stockpiling weapons and preparing to battle for control of Crimea. The peninsula was part of Russia until 1954. It has a population of 2 million. about 70 percent of which is Russian.

Serbs Ignore Agreement on Gorazde:

SARAJEVO. Bosnia-Herzegovina (AP) — The distert deal to ease tensions in Gorazde failed Monday within days of its legrement. United Nations officials said Serbian troops refused to will have from the rown.

were huilding new bunkers and were restricting UN movements.

Bosnian Serbian leaders signed an accord Saturday with the LIN military commander. Sir Michael Rose, pledging to pall about 150 militiamen out from a 3-kilometer exclusion zone mound Gorarde. The roops were supposed to leave the town, which is 56 kilometers (35 miles southeast of Sarajevo, hy Sunday. On Sunday, "we all waited for the magical hour," the UN spokesmen

Rob Annink, told journalists Monday, but "no changes in the deployment of troops" occurred. Serbian soldiers were observed reinference their positions by building bunkers just outside the exclusion zone he

NATO Chief to Miss Ministerial Talks

BRUSSELS (Reuters) - Secretary-General Manfred Womer of NATO, who is recovering from operations for cancer of the colon will miss a meeting of alliance defense ministers on Tuesday and Wednesday, a spokesman for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization said.

"The NATO secretary-general will not be chairing the meeting of defense ministers on the advice of his doctors not to interrupt his convalence," the spokesman told reporters Monday. It will be thating

high-level NATO meeting that Mr. Worner, 59, has missed since he felf if

The NATO ministers are to discuss how the Partnership for Peace defense cooperation program would apply to Russia.

Opposition Turns Up Heat on Hata

TOKYO (Renters) - Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata, head of Japan's first minority government since 1955, came under a barrage of criticism Monday from an aggressive opposition more determined than ever to topple his coalition.

The Liberal Democratic Party, which now holds more seats than the

coalition, denounced Mr. Hata as ineffectual and a mere puppet of his powerful backroom boss. Ichiro Ozawa. "A person other than the prime minister, Ozawa himself, is making all the decisions," said Takasia Fukuya, a Liberal Democratic lawmaker. "This two-tiered power struc-Mr. Hata also came under attack for the delay in enacting a budget

now seven weeks overdue, which is needed to help finance anti-recess measures. Legislators approved a second interim budget last week to tide the government over until the end of June.

Bomb Ends Colombia Election Peace

BOGOTA (Reuters) — A bomb blast in Medellin that killed six policy officers has shattered Colombia's fragile pre-election peace and rentired fears among officials that violence may stain the presidential elections

Police said Monday they thought the 40-kilogram (88-pound) bomb, which exploded Sunday evening, wrecking a police van returning from escort duty at a soccer match, was probably the work of Marxist guerilliss.

opposed to the government. 'All the information we have suggests the guerrillas want to do something hig before the elections to show their strength," a presidential source said. The bomh Sunday shattered a calm in Medellin that had reigned since police shot and killed the drug boss Pablo Escobar Gavina. there last December.

U.S. House Acts on Ocean Dumping

WASHINGTON (AP) — Acceding to an international convention signed last year, the House of Representatives approved a ban Monday

on dumping radioactive waste in the ocean.

The measure, which passed by voice vote, strengthens a 1972 is that prohibits the dumping of high-level radioactive wastes into ocean waters. The hill must still be considered by the Senate.

The United States and most other industrialized nations in 1972 agreed to the London Dumping Convention that banned high-level radioactiv waste dumping. In 1983 those nations also agreed to a voluntary morato rium on disposing of low-level radioactive wastes in the ocean. The voluntary moratorium was formalized in November.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Tunnel Passenger Service in July
LONDON (Reuters) — Eurotunnel, operator of the Channel Tunnel
linking Britain and France, said Monday it expected to start its passenge service in a limited form in July. Through trains will carry passengers between London and Pans and shuttle trains will carry cars and other private vehicles between the coastal towns of Folkestone and Calais.

A spokesman said the train service, which will take three hours between London and Paris and three hours and 15 minutes between London and Brussels, is expected to take 60 percent of the present business air trave among the three cities.

Fifty-six cars and motorcycles braking suddenly in the rain slamme into each other on Monday, injuring 15 people, on a motorway real Rosenheim, south of Munich.

Subfreezing cold swept South Africa overnight. A couple trying to keep warm by a coal fire in a frigid shack in Bishop Lavis near Cape Town died from inhaling fumes while asleep, police said.

(Result) With fares substantially below those of Iberia and Air France, the

privately owned Air Europa plans to start flying between Madrid and Paris next month, the company announced in Madrid. (Reader) Fog closed the airport on the Portuguese island of Madeira, stranding hundreds of tourists, airport officials said Monday. Flights were halted Sunday afternoon, and there was little prospect of the weather clearing until Tuesday, they said. (Renters) they have guaranteed profits to air-lines that continue to provide jets.

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WASHINGTON - In 1992, the motto of the Clinton campaign

was: "It's the economy, stupid." For the White House aides counting electoral votes for 1996, the theme is: "It's California, stupid."

Those two goals collided when the Federal Reserve raised shortterm interest rates for the fourth time this year, seeking to brake the national economy before its recovery gets too strong and leads to

The problem is that California's recovery has hardly begun rolling yet. State officials are concerned that higher interest rates are likely to hart the state's economy, especially its huge housing industry. "It is our concern that these increased rates may dampen or depress the beginnings of a modest housing recovery in the state." said Harold D. Palmer, an assistant director of the California

Department of Finance. Administration officials have said they regarded higher interest rates as a necessary evil to fight inflation, something they must accept despite the likely harm to California.

The result is a frustrating situation for the administration, and one fraught with some political peril. California is critical to President Clinton's re-election prospects in 1996. But however crucial he considers the state, there is a limit to how much he can do to help its economy separately from the rest of the nation's.

First Lady Denies Oval Office Ambitions

NEW YORK - The New Yorker magazine reports in its current issue that some friends of the first lady say she may be planning to succeed ber husband.

But at least one source for the story says the magazine misquoted her, and Mrs. Clinton's spokeswoman denies that any such conversations have occurred

tions have occurred.

The magazine quoted Betsey Wright, President Bill Clinton's chief of staff when he was governor of Arkansas, as saying: "There are a great many people talking very seriously about her succeeding him." In December, according to the magazine, Ms. Wright said: "Their staff will say 'We have to do it this way and that way, and then we'll be here at least 12 years.' And it's not just the staff, Friends, Democrats, people out across the country think it is a very viable

Ms. Wright, now a lobbyist, said after the magazine came out that she never said anything of the sort. Speculation that Mrs. Clinton wants to succeed the president after — and if — he is elected to a second term is "silly," she said.

Listening to Clinton, Still Not Liking it

PHOENIX, Arizona - When Bill Clinton speaks, Pamela Lopez and Bob Lewis listen. "He's smooth, and he's talking like a man on your side," said Mr. Lewis. Ms. Lopez agreed: "He can get up and give a talk and actually, you know. I've been caught up in the emotional effect." That said, the two Phoenix-area residents think less of the presi-

dent today than when be was elected in 1992. They did not vote for him then and cannot imagine doing so now, "He's a typical politician," said Ms. Lopez, a paralegal. Mr. Lewis, who works in the defense industry, said, "I see no substance as a leader." The Post first interviewed Mr. Lewis, Ms. Lopez and eight other

Phoenix-area residents in 1992, when their disgust with both Republicans and Democrats drew them to Ross Perot's fledgling campaign. All voted for Mr. Perot in November 1992. The Post recently reconvened six of the original group of 10 people

to ask them how their attitudes toward Mr. Perot, Mr. Clinton, Congress and politicians had changed since the election. Lois Crowell, a buman resources clerk, put it succinctly: "Right back where we started," she said. To which David Ireland, a stockbroker. added, "Unfortunately!"

Quote/Unquote

Former President George Bush, in a commencement address at Colby College in Waterville, Maine: "If, as president, I had the power to give just one thing to the nation, it would have been the retain it are miner moral compass. I'm convinced that it is the idea of family where the answers to our problems can be found."

(AP)

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The American Foreign Service

Association intends to oppose President Bill Clinton's nomination of a fellow Arkansan, Brady Anderson, to

be U.S. ambassador in Tanzania. But instead of com-

plaining that Mr. Anderson lacks credentials, the association acknowledges that he is well qualified to

serve as ambassador to Tanzania.

What bothers the professional organization, which

acts as the bargaining agent for the Foreign Service, is that Mr. Anderson's nomination is the latest White

House move to replace career-officer ambassadors,

who have been in their embassies only a short time,

with political appointers. In the association's view,

this practice threatens the unwritten but long-standing rule that a U.S. ambassador's normal tour of duty

should be three years.

When Mr. Clinton became president, Secretary of

State Warren M. Christopher promised that the new

administration would not use ambassadorships as payoffs to campaign workers and contributors.

Acts to campaign workers and contributors.

The contributors is about 3 to 1, but to campaign workers and contributors.

officials of the association fear that the administra-

rition's apparent tendency to ignore the three-year rule might begin a trend toward too many ambassadorial

is porting to oursaid appointed.

In addition, the group and many Foreign Service officers say, changing ambassadors in Tanzania now is respecially ill-advised because the brutal tribal warfare pin neighboring Rwanda has sent a flood of refugees into Tanzania. With the U.S. Embassy in Rwanda shut

down by the fighting, the embassy in Tanzania has

become Washington's principal outpost for following the Rwandan situation.

has been Peter J. De Vos, who earned a reputation as

the State Department Africa burean's best crisis man-

ager during ambassadorial stints in Mozambique and

Liberia, two racked by bloody civil war. Now, depart-ment sources note, instead of bringing his experience

with African refugee problems to bear on the Rwanda

For the past year, the U.S. ambassador in Tanzania

spots going to outside appointees.

Dissent on 'Qualified' Envoy

Career Officers Seek Showdown on Political Nominees

** POLITICAL NOTES: Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis Laid to Rest at Eternal Flame

By Paul F. Horvitz International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON - Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis was huried on Monday at Ar-lington National Cemetery in Washington beside an eternal flame she lighted three decades ago at the grave of her assassinated hushand, the 35th president of the United

Her two children, John F. Kennedy Jr. and Caroline Kennedy Schlossberg, joined of President Kennedy and more recently 100 close friends and family members for a an acquaintance of Mrs. Onassis, offered a

her two young children during the funeral for President John F. Kennedy in 1963.

American television networks interrupted their programming to bring live coverage of the Onassis funeral and burial, interspersed with historical footage from the Kennedy years. Earlier in the day, thousands of mourners stood behind police children.

Ever brighter here and always hrighter in our fiert hold-one the boat and greet the president, instead of the boat and greet the president, instead of the boat and greet the president, instead of leaving that duty to Maurice Tempelsman, her longtime companion.

Is aid, 'Maurice is already there,' ' the senator said.

"And Jackie answered with a smile: 'Teddy, you do it, Maurice isn't running for 'Teddy, you do it, Maurice isn't running for 'Teddy, you do it, Maurice isn't running for 'In part, I think, because it brought hack 'hold-the boat and greet the president, instead of the boat and greet the president, instead of leaving that duty to Maurice Tempelsman, he didn't have a million lights.' me of child our in the glare of a million lights.' me of ched Caroline, 36, and John Jr., 33, read selectorists of the boat and greet the president, instead of leaving that duty to Maurice Tempelsman, he for longtime companion.

I said, 'Maurice is already there,' 'the senator said.' "And Jackie answered with a smile: 'Including 'Memory of Cape Cod' by Edna-rested them.' Teddy, you do it, Maurice isn't running for 'In part, I think, because it brought hack 'hold-our in part, I think, because it brought hack 'hold-our in part, I think, because it brought hack 'hold-our in part, I think, because it brought hack 'hold-our in part, I think, because it brought hack 'hold-our in part, I think, because it brought hack 'hold-our in part, I think, because it brought hack 'hold-our in part, I think, because it brought hack 'hold-our in part, I think, because it brought hack 'hold-our in part, I think, because it brought hack 'hold-our in part, I think, because it brought hack 'hold-our in part, I think, b barricades outside the private funeral in

President Bill Clinton, long an admirer final good-bye, each kneeling and kissing her mahogany casket. Mr. Kennedy leaned to touch his father's gravestone as well.

an acquamumic of Mrs. Onesis of God gave funerals for her very great gifts and imposed upon her they the sen great burdens. She bore them all with digaffection. The moment was potenant and painful nity and grace and uncommon common

She was eulogized by her brother in law. Senator Edward M. Kennedy, at a funeral Mass in the same New York church, St. Ignatius Lovola, where she had been chris-tened. As be bad done so many times at funerals for members of the Kennedy family, the senator mixed humor with somber

He recalled that Mrs. Onassis had invitfor millions of Americans who had strong memories of a 34-year-old widow escorting "May the flame she lit so long ago burn during a vacation at Martha's Vineyard

sination: "They made him a legend, when be would have preferred to be a man."

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"And Jackie answered with a smile:

Teddy, you do it. Maurice isn't running for re-election."

Mr. Kennedy went on to praise his sister-in-law as a woman with a strong sense of self and an equally strong devotion to her children.

He recounted a remark she had made of her first hushand the month after his according to the country of Cape Cod" by Edna trested thing St. Vincent Millay. Mr. Kennedy said the hore remark step according to capture "my mother's resum-rested thing St. Vincent Millay. Mr. Kennedy said the hore remark that a sought to capture "my mother's resum-rested thing St. Vincent Millay. Mr. Kennedy said the hore remark that a sought to capture "my mother's resum-rested from the bonds of home and family dants, to ided, if and the recounted a remark she had made of her first hushand the month after his according to the capture "my mother's resum-rested from the bonds of home and family dants, to ided, if and the resulting the readings. The lower bombs and it is to ided, if and the resulting the readings. The lower bombs and it is to ided, if and the resulting "Memory of Cape Cod" by Edna trested thing St. Vincent Millay. Mr. Kennedy said the hore remarks the family had sought to capture "my mother's resum-resulting the readings." The lower bombs and the specific properties are sum-rested from the provide and the provide and

her first husband the month after his assas- director, read from the Scriptures.

Mrs. Onassis, who married Aristotle llenge and of Moil Onassis in 1968, was ill with non-Hodg of the kin's lymphoma when she reportedly made He explained her struggle for privacy kin's lymphoma when she reportedly made ad the at by this way: "She never wanted public nouce the decision to buried at Arlington. wigor-some n tig most mob. t talk minal cul-mmu-high e im- and

Ball Starts to Roll On Health Costs

Toughest Foes Beginning to Soften

By Adam Clymer

New York Times Serve: WASHINGTON — For the first time since President Bill Clinton proposed a national health insurance plan in September, some of his opponents are giving ground.

Not necessarily a lot. "It's a very narrow strip of ground." said Senator Daniel R. Coats, Republican of Indiana, who has suspended his all- fits program defined by an inde-

concessions by both sides.

joined by Senator John B. Breaux, if costs soared. a Louisiana Democrat on the Finance Committee, who decided most employers to pay for their workers' insurance.

The shifts hardly opened a floodgate. Still, there was important gives him influence. movement on the most crucial issue of all, how to pay for any universal insurance system.

There was also a meeting of

selves to clearing away over the next few weeks, a necessity if Congress is to successfully redesign the nation's health care system this

situation, he is beading to the University of New Mexico as a diplomat-in-residence, in order to make

Mr. Anderson has known Mr. Clinton since the late

1970s. Mr. Anderson also spent about four years in Tanzania and other parts of East Africa as a mission-ary and Bible translator. He speaks Swahili, which,

objection if he were given a posting when another African embassy became vacant," said the associa-tion's president, F.A. (Tex) Harris.

"But no matter how much you know, it still takes months at best to become comfortable with an ambas-

sador's duties and fit them to a particular country.

And in this case it makes absolutely no sense to pull the guy best qualified to deal with the biggest crisis in

The Anderson nomination was the third time in the

star performers, was replaced in Nigeria by Walter

Carrington, a black officer who had worked on African affairs as a congressional staff member and Carter administration official; John C. Kornblum, the U.S.

representative to the 53-nation Conference on Securi-

ty and Cooperation in Europe, was dropped in favor

of Sam Brown, an anti-war activist and former head of Action, the principal U.S. agency for administering

volunteer service programs.

The displaced diplomats quickly made their way back to postings. Mr. Swing became ambassador to

been named the special U.S. envoy for Cyprus.

Africa and replace him with a rookie."

make way for a political appointee.

way for Mr. Anderson.

their party's leaders, may make some more deals this week on subjects like the degree of hureaucracy needed to supervise a new health system. That would be another measure of opposition flexibility. for until last week it was only Mr. Clinton's allies who were offering

deals as they trolled for votes. Republicans wanted any beneout opposition to anything resem- pendent board, not by Congress, He did so just long enough to join a unanimous vote hy the Senate Labor Committee for a costcontrol plan that involved major covered in a new system. So they cut a deal, with Congress to estab-Republicans on the committee lish the system and a board having who shifted their position were a great deal of power to cut it back

Mr. Breaux's shift on employer payments was less decisive. He is, that he could support requiring after all, one senator, not a political faction. But he moved on health care's toughest political issue, and his seat on the Finance Committee

Republicans have been louder. but conservative Democrats have insurance system.

There was also a meeting of minds on cost control, one of dozens of complicated issues that a requirement if it left employers of Democrats have committed them- 10 or fewer workers free not to insure, that was a major break in

the opposition ranks.

Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, the House ma-Republicans on the Labor Comshift had altered the political situamittee, plainly uncomfortable in tion in that body, "It means conser-the role of navsayers assigned by varive Democrats can start talking about ideas that embrace universal coverage," he said.

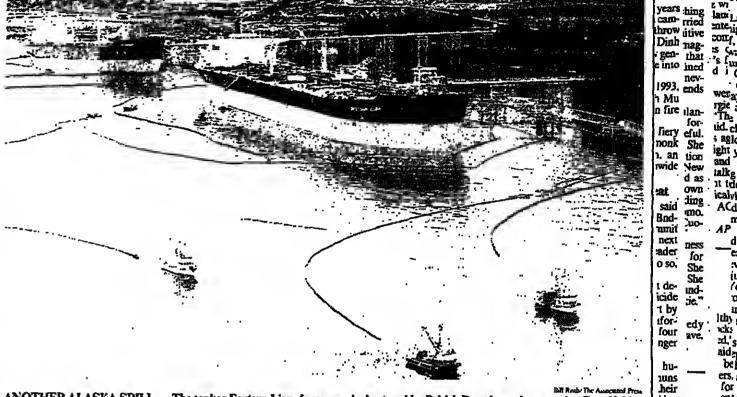
He also said there was a lot of House interest in the bill that the Senate Labor Committee was considering. That legislation is a modification of the Clinton plan put forward by Scuator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts. It would soften the impact on very small businesses and enable any American to join the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan. and thus be offered the same insurance choices that members of Congress and government workers along with English, is Tanzania's official language.
"He is someone who obviously knows and cares a
lot about Africa, and normally we would have no

In the Senate, too, the movement by Mr. Breaux suggested that Democrats could get the bill out of the Finance Committee without Republican help if they have to. If they can solidify their own 11 votes that may be the surest way to attract some support from the 9 Re-

On Sunday, one of those Republicans, Senator John H. Chafee of Rhode Island, predicted that the committee and Congress would adopt a universal insurance hill. He insisted, on NBC television, that Mr. Anderson, contacted in Arkansas, would not comment until his confirmation process was completed, most likely next month. He referred inquiries to the State Department, but neither officials there nor at the White House personnel office would comment. universal coverage and the savings it should generate, were unattainpast year that a career officer was bumped early to able without requiring either individuals or employers to buy insur-William L. Swing, another of the Africa bureau's

The public shifts were not the only important developments in Congress. The Finance Committee, one member reported, decided out to wait until the Congressional Budget Office measures Mr. Chafee's bill, which would require individuals to buy their own insurance. before it starts voting.

But even that decision was a reminder of a failure — the certain Haiti. Mr. Kornblum unexpectedly got an additional year in his job because partisan opposition has delayed Mr. Brown's confirmation. Mr. Kornblum has failure of all committees except, probably, Mr. Kennedy's, to meet the May 30 deadline they had announced; perhaps imprudently.



ANOTHER ALASKA SPILL — The tanker Eastern Lion, foreground, chartered by British Petroleum, is moored at Port Valdez after leaking 8,000 gallons of crude oil, briefly closing the marine terminal of the trans-Alaska pipeline. Within 24 hours, cleanup crews using fishing boats, booms and skimmers had contained most of the spill. The cause of the leak has not been determined.

Away From Politics

· Federal courts cannot second-guess government decisions on which military installations will be closed, the U.S. Supreme Court decided in rejecting Senator Arlen Specter's challenge to the closing of a shipyard in Pennsylvania. The Clinton administration had argued that letting judges step in would make it impossible to act quickly to achieve a leaner post-Cold War military.

• Times are too hard for the United States to welcome immigrants with open arms, nearly two of three Americans say, but most do not want immigration shut off entirely, according to a CBS poll. Thirty-one percent said immigrants took jobs from Americans, but 52 percent said the jobs taken were the kind Americans do not want anyway. Seeking political asylum, six persons who

said they were relatives of the man charged with killing Mexico's leading presidential candidate crossed the U.S. border Sunday, officials said. The group included three children and a woman who said she was the mother of Mario Aburto Martinez, accused of gunning down the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party's candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio, on March 23. AP. AFP

Haiti Military Braces for Total Embargo

By Howard W. French New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti As a sweeping international embargo takes effect. Haiti's military leaders appear to be resolved to ride out the sanctions, convinced that the United States will not mount an armed intervention to

The broadened embargo, pushed hy a Clinton administration that has been increasingly exasperated by the Haitian military, covers all trade with the country except for medicines and certain foods.

A United Nations ban on shipments of fuel and arms has been in place since October.

The action is aimed at forcing the military to surrender power and make way for the return of the

exiled president, the Reverend will, then they face the resolve of the international community to see Jean-Bertrand Aristide. Five American naval vessels and

a number of Coast Guard cutters are patrolling the waters around Haiti to enforce the embargo, but the smuggling of fuel from the Do-minican Republic, which shares the Caribbean island of Hispaniola with Haiti, has remained active.

The United States said Monday that experts were reviewing with the Dominican Republic ways of enforcing new sanctions against Haiti, but acknowledged it current

ly had no way of plugging leaks in the embargo, Reuters reported from Washington. [Asked what would happen if the Dominican Republic refused to co-

operate with the embargo, the State Department spokesman, Mike McCurry, said: "If they lack the

and that they know there are consequences for not living up to those obligations."]
Even in backing the wider embargo, which was enacted by the

Security Council and went into effeet at midnight Saturday, the Clinton administration acknowledged that the measure might not be enough to bring about Father Aristide's return.

fiantly used the two-week grace period between the Security Council's unanimous vote on May 6 and the application of the sanctions to put together a new civilian government, naming an 81-year-old Su-preme Court justice, Emil Jonassaint, as provisional president.

People close to the junta say Licutenant General Raoul Codras, that they live up to their obligations the army commander who presided over the coup that deposed Father Aristide in September 1991, has been busy working on plans for new elections to be held in the fall,

Rather than resign to defuse the crisis, associates of General Cedras say, he is contemplating a run for the presidency himself, and would be replaced in the army command hy his closest aide, General Philippe Biamby.

Haiti's military leaders have de 4 Aristide Backers Slain Gunmen shot up part of the prodemocracy stronghold of Cité Soleil before dawn on Monday, killing four men. The Associated Press reported. Neighbors said all four victims had been members of a neighborhood committee working for Father Aristide's return.

Fingerprint Fraud Gives Aliens an Open Door

WASHINGTON - Convicted criminals from other countries, or even terrorists, may have been granted residency or other benefits in the United States because they were able to circumvent background checks with fraudulent fingerprints bought from street vendors. according to an inspector general's report on the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The service requires fingerprints from every alien seeking naturalization or other federal benefits, but, the Justice Department report noted, it is the responsibility of the alien to supply the prints because the immigration service no longer maintains a lingerprinting operation of its own.

Once the agency receives a set of prints, it

sends them to the Federal Bureau of Investi-gation for background checks. When an alien applies for naturalization,

the immigration agency directs him to local professional fingerprinting services. But when the persoo submits his prints, the agen-cy has no way of knowing if they are genuine. The result, according to the Inspector Gen-

eral's Office of the Justice Department, is a growing illicit business in false fingerprints that immigrants can huy from vendors, sometimes for less than \$10.

If the FBI cannot match the submitted prints to those in its records, the immigration agency may grant an applicant the benefits he seeking, like residency or refugee status. Last year 866,313 aliens applied for federal

benefits, and of those, about 9,000 convicted felons were turned down based on the FBI's

Because of the possibility of false prints, immigration officials said, they bad no idea how many more applicants should have been The report recommends that the immigra-

Uon agency begin procedures to verify that fingerprints submitted by an applicant actually belong to that person,

After terrorists with criminal hackgrounds exploded a bomb in an underground garage at the World Trade Center in New York in February 1993, the immigration agency was severely criticized for having let them slip through the system.

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The American Dynamic: Shaped by Countless Landings at Home

By Richard Reeves

Special to the Herald Tribune The writer is a syndicated columnist whose nost recent book is "President Kennedy - Pro-

For Americans familiar with D-Day, the 'landing" is a potent component of the event on the Normandy beaches. It triggers flash-backs of Gls wading through the surf, rifles held high as they splashed into North Africa. then Europe at Anzio, onto Japanese-held amlls in the Pacific -- later even at Inchon in a new war, this one in Korea against commu-

These landings became an icon of America's bberating power, incarnating the notion of America making the world safe for democracy. The boys were bringing freedom to lands that had lost it or never known it.

It remains a peculiarly American image, with legs carrying the story into the tragic mistakes at the Bay of Pigs and Cam Ranh Bay and the tragicomedies in Grenada, then Somalia. For better or worse, it is always a story of an

American crusade, when our society is summoned in moral mobilization. That makes it an exception in a country that often appears on the brink of meltdown, with so much energy running loose in the social reactor.

Unlike nations that think their citizens belong to them, this country belongs to the people who live here, to do something with. As a result. every American has a story, 250 million of them. But all the stories are the same, only the names, the dates and the scenes change.

We each begin our story with the landing at Plymouth Rock, at Ellis Island, in a slave ship from Africa, or at John F. Kennedy Inter-

national Airport.
Leaving aside "Native Americans," as we pushed them aside a couple of bundred years ago when they were called "Indians," every man's and every woman's history begins with immigrant landings. All are tales told with variations on themes of hope and ambition and luck, or fear and suspicion of the new.

My mother-in-law's American story began with the trip from a tiny farm in the west of Ireland to Ellis Island in 1929. Or so I thought, until we stood together four years ago on that island in New York Harbor and I asked ber whether it was different from the way she remembered it.

'I've never been here before," said Bridget "Wbat?"

"My boat landed first on the West Side docks in Manhattan," she said. "The English-speaking people were let off there. Then they took the snawl people to Ellis Island."

The shawl people. She meant the Poles, the Russians, some Italians, Germans, the Jews. She went to join her sister in an immigrant neighborhood in Woodside, Queens, a suburb of Manhattan. The immigrants living there were Irish and some Italians then.

She still lives there, though her children and grandchildren are in Dallas and Los Angeles and Chicago. And Woodside is still an immigrant neighborhood, filled with Koreans, Indians and Pakistanis -- "new" immigrants who saved and energized a tired neighborhood for the old Irish widows.

So it goes for America, as it always has,

are convinced that the United States cannot (or should not) take any more of the new immi-

grants from Latin America and Asia. Maybe these critics are right, though I doubt it. Certainly they are in good company. Thomas Jefferson wanted a country of honest veomen. different from the denizens of the "teeming cities of Europe." Benjamin Franklin complained about the Germans coming to Philadelphia, saying: "Why should Pennsylvania, founded by the English, become a Colony of Aliens? ... [They] swarm into our settlements and by berding together establish their language and manners to the Exclusion of ours." Similar current complaints come from our

modern Franklins, as they would surely like to Fifty Years After D-Day at the Shock of the New." THE PARTY OF THE P

These are the eigth and ninth articles in a series on the future of the American-European relationship. Subsequent articles will appear weekly until June 6.

see themselves, whose forebears were probably German. Probably German, it's fair to say. partly because over the centuries Germany appears to have been the origin of more immigrants bere than any other country and partly because it has always gone this way for Ameri-

ca, with newcomers challenging earlier groups. These modern Franklins complain that the Mexicans and Vietnamese and the rest are making the United States into a "non-Europe-

No doubt. But at least as many social analysts question what it is about Europe that is so sacred. Better in have America continuing to accept enough of the huddled masses in continue to reflect the world as it really is.

Perhaps it is better, too, to join the world by receiving exotics rather than send our own young people out to Bosnia-Herzegovina. That errain is already too familiar.

Maybe America as microcosm of the world is the surest way to enact our messianic message. Maybe instead of landing our values on others' shores, we can bring the world into our nation. Our movies do it, our cuisine does it - and it may be more than just shopping. It may be that all boats. our ability to manage our territory is the way America goes ahead. It may be that our diversity, our ethnic brew, is our source of wealth. of articles in The New York Times, the domi-George Gilder was at least half right in saying: "I don't know who lost the Vietnam War, but I know who won it: We did because we got the 'boat people.'

No European would make that boast, not even about the pioneer stock that came bome with the long tide of receding empire. Not the French about pieds noirs, not British about Asians or Hong Kong Chinese, not Germans about their distant Eastern kith. Scandinavians

Many Americans, some in very high places, see no added value in refugees, no matter bow much more worldly and cosmopolitan they are than their bosts.

The brawn of immigrants may be unavoidable, but their brains are rarely considered to merit full membership in an oligarchy, however far democratized, where the rule of seniority is never far from people's minds. In crisis, the last-comers can be jettisoned from the European vessel whereas America reacts by ignoring social frontiers to tap new energies. That fundamental difference to our teflexes is particularly acute right now.

Even as many Euro-centric Americans complain about new manners and languages spoiling the American grain, they also seem in many cases to be giving up on Europe. A series of articles on immigrants in Europe from the south and east ioto Britain, France, Germany ftaly — "the old country" for us — started this month in the San Francisco Chronicle with this contempt-tinged headline: "Europe Trembles

America still does not tremble - at least not yet - but we do babble about the pros and cons of "diversity" and "multiculturalism."

It's a debate that Europeans feel they need not (or dare not) bother with for themselves. Some bere agree. That phrase, "the shock of the new," is an unwitting tribute to a landmark book of art history with the same title by Robert Hughes (an eminent American critic wbo immigrated bere from Australia). In his most recent book, "The Culture of Complaint," Mr. Hughes argues powerfully that American deference to the difference rather than to emerged excellence is making the fiery melting pot, crucible of the American dream, into a plastic simulation, mere virtual reality.

True enough, there is a dynamic at work, with groups coalescing in self-identification around a common claim to vietimhood. The tactic copies the civil rights movement against and-black discrimination, a defining experi-ence in the American decades since World War

The United States is not, however, driven by philosophy or even sociology, no matter bow erudite and plausible. Money is our fuel. It is a deeply ingrained image — society as a level pinball table, where newcomers stand practically as good a chance as those who have been playing for a long time.

In a casino, the bank is only as big as the pot provided by players. Americans oo longer believe that any part of them, as a group, can really weather economic havoc that engulfs the nation. So, they have generally been readier than other countries to gamble, again and again, on a big change. Only a new wave can lift

"Young Immigrant Wave Lifts New York Economy' was the headling over a recent series nant newspaper to a city whose 7.5 million inhabitants include 2.6 million foreign-born, including the new young families in Woodside, Oueens.

The truth is that part of what still makes the U.S. flexible and immigration tolerable is that many, many business and financial players and commentators believe immigration is still profitable traffic.

in these terms by Business Week magazine: long ago that more than half of the first genera"The U.S. is reaping a bonanza of highly educated foreigners... [while] low-end immigrants
provide a bardworking labor force to fill the
low end in the united States are
provide a bardworking labor force to fill the
low end in the united States are
marrying outside their race — which means
that they are marrying Caucasian men.

The shift in focus occurs at a more fundalow-paid jobs that make a modern service econ-

OMY run." That quote fits a view in the country's leading magazine of history. American Heritage, in which the anthor Bernard A. Weisberger concluded: "We are different. . . . Immigration is flesh of our flesh, and we need to be reminded of that."

He could get an argument, of course, particularly from politicians sincerely scapegoating immigration as a principal cause for our most recent economic dislocations.

Pete Wilson, governor of California, is now attempting in sue the federal government for \$3 billion, his reckoning of the cost his state bears as the nation's largest receiver of the new immigrants from Central and Latin America.

Indeed, if one is curious to see what the United States might look like in 50 years, he or she might go in UCLA, the University of Cali-fornia, Los Angeles, where I sometimes teach and which a few anti-immigrant thinkers call "the University of Caucasians Lost among

Yes, Americans are going to look different from Europeans.

Here, the new drives out the old. The great American difference is in bow we raise our children — not to serve the family or the state or the tribe, but in leave it and move

The ideas of Europe blended to make the good, old U.S.A. The men and women rejected by Europe made us a great and energetic nation -Puntans, Scots and Irish driven away by the English, Protestant Huguenots driven from France and Jews from Spain, Italians from Calabria and Sicily and the rest of the south and the men of learning driven to Harvard (along with the arrists to Hollywood) by Hitler and the Nazis.

Even il Europeans disdain American mongrelism, America-the-Haven underpins the tolerance Europe boasts. French intellectuals, no matter how notorious for anti-American pronouncements, remember the virtues of a nation open to talents when they fall into domestic

The first best bope for a Jacques Attali, when it seemed the presidency would be lost, was Stanford. When Bernard Kouchner was denounced by members of the French medical establishment hoping to block his appointment in Paris, he announced he would go to Harvard.

Of course, Europe still appeals as a pleasant place to live. But, increasingly, Europe seems used up, at least by our lights. And fewer Europeans want to live where the streets once paved with gold are now lined by the homeless.

And American attention is elsewhere, looking west and south. Politically, the North on. Americans raise their children to be on their own.

On their own, they marry whomever they please who pleases them. One study showed not

mental level. I thought I glimpsed the future, or part of it, one day in Tokyo in spring 1987. I was at the Kadanren, Japan's business-financed economic think tank. Susumu Tonegawa had just become the first native-born Japanese to receive the Nobel Prize in medicine; the young violinist Midori had recently made her debut to the world's cries of encore. What worried the man I was seeing, Kazio Nakazawa, economic director of the institute.

was that both the scientist and the musician, the best of their generations, had accomplished their triumphant achievements not in Japan but in the United States. Dr. Tonegawa was doing genetic research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Midori was at Lincoln Center in Vew York.

Both had come to America because that is where the young do not have to defer to their

"By the year 2000 and beyond," Mr. Nakazawa said, "our best young people will be moving to places like Austin in Texas and Richmond in Oregon to have the freedom to do

their own thing."

For America's sake I hope he turns out to be right. But if they do come as immigrants, sooner or later they will be complaining that newer immigrants are changing the face of America. Already, American orchestras are getting a bigger Asian intake of Koreans than of Japanese,

who are now the old wave. It was ever thus. Who ever wanted America



BAYEUX TAPESTRY - British, Canadian and American flags hanging Monday in Bayeux, Normandy, awaiting D-Day events.

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Liberating Europe From Nationalism Will Not Be Easy

By Jonathan Eyal Mr. Eval is director of studies at the Royal United Services Institute

leagues that, from then on, the West's policy would be dictated by one major aim: a refusal to either export soldiers or import instability from the East. Few propositions seemed more compelling, yet few

were more foolisb. Less than five years after the demise of communism, Western soldiers have been exported to Yugoslavia in large numbers and to no particular purpose. More impor-tant, the disaster in the Balkans is now highlighting the historic difference between America and Europe. For the United States, nationalism is a disease that must be fought at all costs; for the Europeans, the nation-state remains the pu only viable political entity. And, while the Americans view multicul- flicts could dissolve both Europe's turalism as a source of strength the security arrangements and the Europeans dismiss it as the way to

not always so stark; despite de- In the West, the formation of states cades of efforts, America's melting was gradual and lengthy; in the pot is still a goal, rather than an East, it was sudden and fairly reabsolute reality. And, by creating a cent. In the West, states were creat-Union, the West Europeans have ed by the progressive enlargement indicated a desire to leave their of a central government; in the nationalism behind. Nevertheless. East, countries were born out of the while multiculturalism is the United States' raison d'être (being an

Soon after the collapse of the unity transcending old nationalis- sive paralysis. The result can only Berlin Wall, a high-ranking Western politician privately told his coltime: one in the former Communist about a "community" from Van-East and another to the the West. Couver to Vladivostok, and, at least Despite their differing levels of intensity, both are cannently treat-able, but only if the West accepts viet Union began. The urgent task quires profound transformations on both sides of the former Iron body knows what to do with Moscow. that the end of the Cold War re- is not to dither much longer on

Multiethnic dreams are collapsing on both sides of Europe, and the initial post-Communist opti-mism quickly gave way to dark predictions about seemingly inevitable Darwinian struggles between nations and cultures. If the consequences of the nationalist challenge are ignored for much longer, if distes are allowed to fester, the cumulative effects of impending contrans-Atlantic connection as well.

The root of Eastern Europe's To be sure, the distinctions are ethnic problems is clearly historic. East, countries were born out of the collapse of central authority. The results of this historic experience made the East Europeans different from their Western counterparts.

While in the West ethnic diversity is now at least officially accepted, the East Europeans, born out of the collapse of multiethnic empires, still consider it a malaise.

The differences are more apparent than real. Eastern Europe is doing better than expected and the task in Eastern Europe is to sepa-all-pervasive gloom on the Conti-rate the fate of the minorities from oning better than expected and the task in Eastern Europe is to separate-dispersasive gloom on the Continent is exaggerated. Since the end that of the existing frontiers. Most of the Cold War, three states, Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union and fornalist passions start with seem-free contenting a national transfer of a street of the closure of the problems of a street of the closure of the problems of a street of the closure of the problems of a street of the closure of the problems. from representing a pattern, they naming of a street, or the closure of were the exception in Europe, repaires a minority school in a remote vilresenting countries in which the lage. A minority supervision sysresenting countries in which the tage. A minority supervision system should therefore be pedantic remained imresolved. Poland and enough to tackle such issues, but the Czech Republic have no significant minorities at all; Romania, and more widespread tensions. Mi-Bulgaria and Slovakia do, but they sprinted should be loyal to their still are recognizable states for the state of pridence, but the authority of the contraction of t still are recognizable states for the state of residence, but the authori-Romanians, Bulgarians and Slo-ties of that state should also accord vals. And, despite the occasional them special group rights in order chauvinist baiting, all have distonated their existence. played a surprising degree of responsibility. Having been terrorized by the Communist regime.

Bulgarian Turks now hold the balance of power is their country's borders on a farce. On the one Parliament, and relations between hand, everyone asserts that buman Romania and Hungary, otherwise rights are universal. But, at the historic enemies, are particularly same time, everyone knows that the close in the least expected field: current human rights protection inmilitary cooperation. The idea that struments are largely irrelevant for the states of Central and Eastern Europe's challenges.

Europe are about to plunge into

The East Europeans are told that Europe are about to plunge into

ethnic violence is a myth.

American is a legal, not an ethnic concept), Europeans hesitate to try similar ideas on their Continent.

In contrast to postwar visions of In lack of vision and an all-perva-

Left in its current state of sus-

to countenance such an ioterna tional protection system either: Decrying the fate of ethnic Hungarians or Russians is one thing: devising a mechanism that protects everyone, tocluding Corsicans, Basques or Irish Catholics, is quite another matter altogether. Propos-als abound, for "confederations,"

associations and "partnerships," hut, in practice, the Europeans are pended animation, Eastern Europe

For the United States, nationalism is a disease that must be fought at all costs; for the Europeans, the nation-state remains the only viable political entity.

could collapse into anarchy, and borders may still be challenged. The answer to all these perils is not to throw up one's hands in despair or mutter darkly about a "thousand Yugoslavias," for averting these dangers is perfectly feasible. Everything must start from a proper understanding of the very nature of nationalism. Promising a radiant future on the basis of a glorious and often fabricated past, nationalism is not a disease, and therefore has no immediate and miraculous cure. It cannot be wished away by reason alone, nor can it be easily distin-

guished, as many U.S. politicians now tend to do, between its "benign" manifestation (allegedly good) and an "aggressive" one (invariably bad).

The countries of the region need additional reassurance: The main

they must "learn" from the West Nevertheless, the former Soviet Europeans' experience and must empire may well be destined for wait until they have solved their further turmoil and the West still problems before they can join a has no workable policy on Russia. Europe "whole and free." But how? The idea that former Soviet repubies should remain independent but the idea of treaties recognizing and single passport cover. The Europe-

doing everything and nothing in

West Europeans still like to believe that nationalism is something that afflicts only their Eastern brethren. Far from it: While it is thriving in the East because no meaningful cooperation institutions are present there, nationalism is also gaining to the West because the present institutions appear to lack legitimacy and purpose. The European Community was created not because its component

nations genuinely felt united, but because their leaders believed that the Community would gradually draw them closer together. Given tic was correct, but the Union remained an exercise from above, a classic example of the bureaucratic approach to history. It succeeded beyond anyone's expectations, but its old game is now up. A Union that cheerfully called itself "European" could remain a club of n few rich states on the western tip of the Continent only as long as Europe was divided; an organization that had an elected Parliament that decided nothing and an unelected commission that ruled on everything could only operate as long as it did not impinge too much on the national institutions of its member

The Community's fathers thought that they had banished nationalism; in fact, they only man-aged to render the idea intellectual-ly less respectable, and even then, for only a relatively brief period.

To all intents and purposes, those who like to call themselves European "federalists" are not dreaming of an American model but, rather, of a European nationstate writ large, complete with highly centralized powers and institutions. And, the more their plans were derailed by the end of the Cold War, the more they persisted.

The result was predictable: a nationalist backlash in member states, and a set of meaningless gestures, such as the adoption of a joint anthem, color-coordinated customs corridors at airports and a

Even after the Maastricht Treaty, political legitimacy remains. firmly entrenched in the nationstate, not to the Brussels institution, and the trends are becoming more, rather than less, accentuated: Two-thirds of Community citizens participated in the 1979 European Parliament elections; barely

over half did so a decade later. no longer working. Western Enrope successfully assimilated large numbers of refugees at the end of World War II. But none of the fundamental assumptions behind the existence of the nation-state have been overturned. To be a German today is still a question of blood, not one of residence: A Russian citizen from Kazakhstan may have a better claim to a German passport than a Turk born and bred in Germany. And everyone still believes that only the migrant, and not the receiving country, benefits from population move-

Publicly denying it all the way, of course, Western politicians still believe that preserving ethnic purity is the best guarantee of internal stability. Not even Germany's Chancellor Helmut Kohl or France's President François Mitterrand now dare talk about a federal Europe, Instead, governments either try to introduce a "federal" Europe by stealth (usually at the price of ignoring the needs of the East Europeans, especially on trade) or pander to nationalism at home by scaling frontiers and con-trolling immigration. France. which prides itself on supporting "Europe," still claims to represent an ethnically pure nation, and, while ratifying the Treaty of Maas-tricht, has introduced a curious amendment to its constitution proclaiming French as the country's only official language. And Brit-ain's John Major wraps himself in the flag every time Brussels is men-

The United States was largely created by people who, for one rea-son or another chose to leave their nationalism behind. Given their unique history, therefore, for the Americans ethnic problems are essentially social problems, not inter-national security issues. Question-ing existing frontiers is therefore a bewildering experience for a U.S. administration, and its officials usually tend to react by dismissing these as a historic irrelevance, difficulties deliberately formented by unscrupulous leaders. President George Bush's desperate efforts to keep the Soviet Union or Yugosla-

via together are manifestations of this rendency.

The nationalism on both fraires of the Comment is not yet a carbon copy of the movements that tore Europe asunder in the past Indeed

"separate bnt legal" notion in favor when borders were not so importoday's nationalists accept that pean integration is not a zero sun game: The question of form and substance is a proper and pertinent

subject of debate. The Atlantic community that came into existence as a result of Europe's liberation from Nazi tyranny has reached the end of history io the sense that the values of tolerance and strong, durable democratic traditions seem permanently en-More important, the conduct of ic traditions seem permanently en-nationalist policies through the trenched. Europe's neo-Nazi guise of ioternationalist rhetoric is movements, despite their current publicity, may represent nothing more than the return of history as a comedy. Indeed, the absence of a clear scapegoat, such as the Jews, who contributed so much to Europe's diversity before the catastrophe of World War II, is likely to make such movements merely ephemeral: Anti-Seminism without the Jews has been tried before, but

it is not a long-term proposition. However, as the example of Yugoslavia indicates, the Europeans still need U.S. cooperation in tackling their current problems. Especially in the East, the options are clear: Either the borders are rendered less important through cooperation and integration into existing structures, or they will ultimately start shifting. And nothing is guaranteed to separate America from Europe more than an unstoppable debate about the mportance of nationalism. In short, the task of liberating Europe, begun on D-Day 50 years ago. must be completed now

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ion On Allies Land in France As Planes and Ships Blast Coast; Montgomery Leads the Advance

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severe hardships.

Continued from Page 1

customers before the fall of Saigon

in 1975, and like many Vieinamese

criticism makes Hanoi bristle.

Viemam are not welcome."

Vietnam's armed forces were sen-

tenced to terms of up to 13 years in the re-education camps, where du-ties included breaking rocks and

deep scars remain.

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NAIROBI - A special United Nations envov called off a road trip to Kigali on Monday despite a shaky truce in the Rwanda capital, saying neither rebels nor government forces could guarantee his security. He decided to try and fly in on Tuesday.

The envoy, Iqbal Riza, was to continue discussions to pave the way for the return of UN peacekeepers to

stop nearly seven weeks of ethnic massacres.
"We did dot obtain explicit guarantees from the two parties about his safety," the spokesman, Abdul Kabia, said by telephone from Kıgali. He said Mr. Riza had returned to Uganda, but would try to fly into

Kigali from the Kenyan capital, Nairobi on Tuesday. Fighting tailed off in the capital Monday despite sporadic gunfire after a night of heavy shelling and the capture of the Kigali airport and a key army barracks Sunday by rebels in their biggest victory in six weeks

a lot less fighting than usual and so we consider that the truce is being respected." Mr. Kahia said.

The UN has been encountering difficulty in persuading member-states to contribute troops for another African peacekeeping venture after UN and U.S. forces found themselves unable to end anarchy in

The UN wants to establish a neutral zone at the airport to fly in peacekeepers and food and medicine. Fighting has prevented relief planes from landing in Kigali for four days.

One of two UN flights was again eanceled Monday despite the bull in fighting because of fears that government forces might open fire, UN military sources said. The UN Security Council authorized the deploy-

ment of 5,500 blue belimets after the UN came under

heavy criticism for withdrawing all but 400 of its 2,500 cease-fire monitors last month, They will not intervene in fighting between rebel

Sunday by rebels in their biggest victory in six weeks of lighting.

Mr. Kabia said both sides had agreed to a two-day truce to allow Mr. Riza to hold talks with rebel and government leaders on plans to deploy 5,500 UN troops to end the slaughter in which up to a half-million people have died.

"There are occasional exchaoges of five, but there's a lot less fighting than usual and so we consider that ment, have been massacred, many by extremist Hutu

"It's not a monolithic country,"

and political capabilities. I never

heard of a good Israeli computer." He added: "Where in the world

have the Israelis overrun the Tai-wanese? I think Egyptian textiles

Walid Tahbah, 56, a Syrian en-

trepreneur who uses his degree from the London School of Eco-nomics in his family's 700-year-old

textile business in Damascus's an-

without being afraid of Israelis.

The shift in attitude, spreading

world when Prime Minister Yitz-

hak Rahin and Yasser Arafat

shook hands on their agreement for

cracks in what for a half-century

had been a keystone of Arah politi-cal, social, cultural and educational

tempts at Arab unity. That key-stone was the belief that Israel is an

alien state in the Middle East that

usurped Palestinian land and had

to be defeated to restore justice to

the Palestinians and dignity to the

In the White House ceremony,

"What Arafat did was a relief for

said rady Chandour.

dan's capital. Amman, where on

clear nights the lights of Jerusalem

twinkle on the western horizon.

"Mentally, I am completely out of

the mind-set that Israel is a taboo.

The Declaration of Principles al-

lowed the people who wanted to

Arab people.

White House in September.

and oranges are much better."

PEACE: Arabs and Israelis Wake Up to a New Era

Continued from Page 1

fruits of peace, which they hope will mean less money to the military and more to economie development, as well as a freer rein for Damascus's legendary entrepre-neurial spirit, stifled for decades by President Hafez Assad's Sovietstyle socialist regime.

Syria is the only country which has decided to live hy spending 80 percent of its national income on the military," said Sami Nadhaf, 57, a prosperous businessman from Damascus. "This was not for its self-interest but because of its faith in Arab causes." He added. "If peace takes place, a great pressure will he lifted off my country."
Once Israel has withdrawn from

Once Israel has withdrawn from ignorance, said an Egyptian politi-Syria's Golan Heights, Ghazi cal analyst, Abdel Moneim Said.

he said. "If everything is normal and we don't have a peace of vic- he said. "It has certain economic tors and vanquished.

"When I visit Israel," he said, "I want to visit it with full honor and not to feel my dignity is compro-

"But you are going to find it extremely difficult to find the per-son who will be the first to apply for an import license from Israel," he said. "This needs bravery," he added, exploding with laughter.

Indicative of the challenges to the Arah psyche posed by a new relationship with Israel are the often expressed Arab fears of competing economically with Israel. Such reactions come mainly from

haltingly and quietly since Egypt made peace with Israel on its own in 1979, crystalized for all the Ayyash, a Syrian auto-parts importer, will have no computation about visiting Israel. "Why not?"

"To an enemy you make a myth," he said. "There is a lot of ignorance about Israel."

IIHAD: Israel Asks Commitment

Continued from Page 1

the spot. Mr. Tibi said that there was no need for a clarification and that Mr. Arafat had made the comparisoo to show that Muslims kept their commitments.

But the new disclosure generated harsh criticism from Israel's rightist critics of the peace accord. Police Minister Moshe Shahal,

speaking for the government, told Parliament, "If terrorist attacks are not going to keep the agree-cootiooe and Arafat contiones ment." He added, "Are we really making unfortunate statements out of our minds?" that contradict the peace accord, we will continue talking to the Palestinians, but we will not imple-

ment the oext steps."

Environment Minister Yossi
Said of the dovish Meretz bloc said that Mr. Arafat had created a "crisis of confidence" and that the PLO leader had "to declare that his. grave and regrettable words in the mosque in Johannesburg are null and void."

"He must declare again his com-mitment to the necord with Israel,"

Mr. Sarid said. Prime Minister Rabin, questioned by reporters about Mr. Ara-

(at's statements, snapped, "Let him check who is the stronger." Dan Meridor, a moderate Likud

member of Parliament, said: "If two or three days after signing the agreement, and having this ridiculous ceremony," Mr. Arafat then says, "'I tell you in advance I am not going to keep it,' the question is, What is left of the government's assumptions? The government's policy? Ruins. Nothing, I don't know how you can go on with the agreement if the other side tells you very clearly, outspokenly, that they

Reflecting the concern of Israel's the two reluctant prophets shepsecurity establishment over the herded 250 million Arabs toward a chaotic early days of the Palestinnew perspective on Israel, Israelis ian police force deployment, Mr. and themselves. Shahal, the police minister, added that the process could not move ahead oo the ground "until the PLO proves its ability to govern an express mail company in Jor-

Gaza and Jericho." According to both Israeli and Palestinian officials, the Palestinian police in Gaza and Jericho are short of food, fuel and equipment. Nahil Shaath, the chief Palestinian negotiator, brought about \$300,000 with him into Gaza last week, but Palestinians have said the shortages have prevented them from compictely taking control of Gaza and

The Israelis came, he said, "and we paid a hrutal price."

openiv."

establish a decent civil society." As Mr. Ghandour, the Amman businessman, suggested, détente with Israel portends a new dynamic within the Arab world. Absent a shared struggle against the Zionist foe. Arab states must reassess their often competiove reladons with one other. Arab strongmen who have flourished as champions against the Israeli threat are likely to find it barder to distract their

people from one-man rule and curbs on personal liberties. Although clearly under way in peoples' hearts and minds, the drift away from an era of conflict has a long way to go. Israel and Arah states, apart from Egypt, are still technically at war.

The Arah League maintains its economic boycott, and restrictions on trade and travel continue. Radi-

cal Palestinians and Islamic politicians still oppose Israel's existence. And the possibility lingers that a wild card in Israeli or Arah poliocs could yet appear to sabotage or delay this tentative new dawn in the Middle East.

GERMANY: A Boost for Kohl

Continued from Page 1

rubber bullets and forcing arrested demonstrators to pay police costs as a condition of their release. But as a judge on the Constitutional Court, where he has served since 1983, he pleased liberals by ruling that demonstrations cannot be banned simply because the police have information that some demonstrators are violence-prone.

At times during his campaign, Mr. Herzog expressed surprisingly liberal views, as when he urged repeal of Germany's restrictive citi-zenship law, which is based on race. But he drew sharp criticism by saying that foreign residents of Germany who choose not to become citizens should be sent home. Later he said his remarks had been misinterpreted.
The only traditional conserva-

tive in the race was Mr. Kohl's first choice, Steffen Heitmann, who is justice minister in the eastern state of Saxony. Mr. Heitmann was forced to abandon his campaign after voicing provocative views on foreigners, the Holocaust and the role of women in society.

The other candidates in the race

were Jens Reich, a microhiologist and co-organizer of the movement that brought down Communist rule in East Germany, who withdrew after receiving just 62 votes in the first round of voting; Hildegard Hamm-Brucher of the centrist Free Democrats, who withdrew following the second round after receiving 126 votes; and, in a surprise candidaey announced Sunday. Hans Hirzel of the far-right Repub-

eient, arcaded Hamidiya souk, agrees. With the right changes in the banking structure and the right There were eight Republican delegates at the assembly, Mr. Hirzel's best showing was 12 votes in the opportunities, he said, "we ean stand on our own feet" and live

Continued from Page 1

even the Japanese market, which

Chancellor Kohl, left, applauding his choice, Mr. Herzog, right.

ter of this year, imports from Japan yen is that many companies in

rose 21.6 percent, almost twice as Asia, as well as Asian governments,

RECOVERY: U.S. Set to Welcome Slower Growth

the Nonheast still depressed and other areas, such as the Rocky Mountain area, experiencing booming growth. But there have been signs of a modest upturn lately in California, and economists expect the strong national conditions increasingly to pull along the weaker areas.

If these rosy forecasts prove accurate — and they basically are similar to those of Mr. Clinton's Unexpected shocks could of

In the rest of Asia as well, the

expansion of manufacturing by

Japanese companies means greater

mports of Japanese components

and production machinery, provid-ing what Mr. Kwan called a "huilt-

in stabilizer" for Japan's exports.

Even though the strong yen hurt

the competitiveness of Japanese

products, the volume of Japan's ex-

ports to East Asia climbed last

year, while the volume of exports to

Europe and the United States de-

Japan's trade surplus with East

Another drawback of the higher Japan,

election in 1996 with a strong economic record. By then, the economy would

have been close to full employment for three years, corporate profits and real after-tax incomes would have been rising strongly, accom-

terms of the local currency.

years, Mr. Lim said.

administration and a number of course come at any time, but the Federal Reserve officials — the forces currently at work in the predicted lower growth rates would economy appear likely to produce allow Mr. Clinton to run for re- slower growth rather than another recession in the foreseeable future, Mr. Meyer and the other forecasters said.

One reason growth is going to slow is that America is close to exhausting one source of economic growth: cranking up idle factories and other productive facilities and hiring unemployed people to oper-

In a few parts of the economy, YEN: South Korea Helped by Japan's Strong Currency such as the steel industry, companies have so much business they are turning down orders. And there are scattered reports of shortages of skilled workers to several parts of the country.

much as South Korea's exports to have dehts denominated in yen. As Overall, the pool of unemployed workers and idle production facili-oes is still large enough to fuel part the yen has gained strength, payments of interest and principal have become more onerous in of the nation's growth, at least for the rest of this year, the forecasters Korean officials said problems still remained in their economy.

But with that pool of unused Spurred by the shift toward democracy in the late 1980s, which gave labor and capital so diminished, the second source of national econew voice to workers, wages have more than doubled in the past five nomic growth - the normal increase in the size and productivity of the U.S. work force - will have Ao average Korean auto worker to provide the additional resources produces only 20 to 25 cars a year, needed. While there is disagreewhile a Japanese worker produces 45, according to an analysis by Weekly Chosun, a Korean magament over exactly how much po-tential growth the combination of an expanding work force and rising Asia exceeded its surplus with the zine. Were it not for lower wages productivity offers, the estimates range from 2.4 percent to 3 percent a year, with most analysts clustered United States last year for the first and cheaper raw materials, Korea would not be able to compete with

were thrown into the streets, and their belongings were confiscated In some cases they were shipped to the "new economic zones" with American contacts, they were drought-stricken wilderness in the subjected by the Communists to scrub jungles of Song Be Province and similar regions - where they

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VIETNAM: Fear's Subtle Shadou

Amnesty International, Human were expected to farm and to feet hold-Rights Watch, PEN American themselves. Center, the Roman Catholic and Foreign critics of the government acknowledge that some of the those arrested have been terrorists. Buddhist ehurches and the U.S. State Department, among other organizations, are sharply critical of

who are not considered "prisonerse had Vietnam's disregard of Western perspectives on human rights, But Le Mai, deputy foreign minister for American affairs, said that foreigners who come here to press their ideas about human rights on

The Communists overturned society in South Vietnam when they conquered the country in 1975, and Most of the hundreds of thousands who had served in South

of conscience."

Early last year the police arrested thing
18 overseas Vietnamese who resumcused of plotting to set off bombs, to
in the country. The defendants, was
who included several U.S. citizens, told
from 15 to 20 years.

Vietnam's Communist Party sees siona much greater potential challenge,
to its authority from some of the
country's Buddhist monks, and the
government has responded vigorously. Hanoi is aware that most some
Vietnamese are at least nominal
Buddhists, and even under community
and mense influence.

One year are exactly 30 years. mense influence.

one year ago, exactly 30 years hing after Buddhist monks began a camridate paign that ended ir the overthrow dive and death of President Ngo Dinh Diem in South Vietnam, a new generation of monks threw a scare into the Hanoi government.

The enjected began in May 1993 Store owners and landholders

eration of monks threw a scare into the Hanoi government.

The episode began in May 1993, ends when a man entered the Linh Mu pagoda in Hue, set himself on fire landard burned to death.

The incident recalled the fiery eful, 1963 protest suicide of the monk the landard pation with a landard pation with a pationwide landard pation with a pa

1963 protest suicide of the monk She Thich Quang Duc in Saigon, an tion incident that ignited a nationwide New wave of unrest

■ Buddhist Suicide Threat own

Exiled Buddhist activists said ting Monday that 49 dissident Buddhists had threatened to commit suicide by self-immolation next Wednesday but that their leader had appealed to them not to do so. She

Reuters reported io Paris.

The Vieunamese government de-nied there had been any suicide in. threat and also denied a report by the International Buddhist Information Bureau in Paris that four ave. dissident monks were on hunger strike in prisoo.

The Buddhist information bureau said 49 Buddhist monks, ouns and lay people had written to their leader, Thich Huyen Quang, asking for permission to burn themselves to death on Wednesday, anniversary of the Buddha's death.

Quakes Rock Mexico City

MEXICO CITY - Two earthquakes within a few seconds shook Mexico City, rocking boildings Sunday evening and alarming residents but causing no injuries or damage, witnesses and emergency, workers said.

KRAKOW: No Golden Arches

Continued from Page 1

the side street and offered to sublet the front space to a bookstore so that pedestrians on the square. would see literature, not hamburg-

But there is firm resistance from the city conservator, Andrzej Gaczol, a 46-year-old architect who said that he had read outside opinions for and against the outlet. He has twice rejected McDonald's request, most recently on April 14.

"In every version they have shown me, their plans impinge on the structure of the building," Mr. Gaczol said. "I told them if they changed their plans and limited it to a coffeehouse, we would proba-bly have no objection."

Mr. Gaczol rules on the admissibility of changes to the city's buildings according to provisions of a national law protecting monu-ments and art. He insisted that his decision had been made on narrow, not cultural, grounds.

patrons, its plans altered the build-

ing structure, he said.

The building was once the town house of Polish beer scions. During the Nazi occupation, it was the

headquarters of the German military. It is now owned by a former Communist trading cooperative. Because the Germans renovated the building, Mr. Gaczol said, it is

in better structural shape than many others in the city. "McDonald's exaggerates the contribution it makes to renova-

tions," he said, dismissing the company's argument that it was helping the city by doing up the huiding. "On Florianska Street, where they have their restaurant, the city did the heavy structural work of renew-ing the foundations and the roof." If McDonald's really wants to contribute to the restoration of

Krakow, Mr. Gaczol said, it should consider a more rundown property near the railroad station, which he described as better for business anyway. But he said that McDonald'a appeared to be interested in the prestige of Krakow's architec-

Because McDonald's wanted to tural soul. The company still can appeal to cover a large courtyard to create a new floor and provide shelter for officials in Warsaw, the capital.

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DESK-TOP PUBLISHING

limited Palestinian self-rule at the has been tough for Korean companies to penetrate, is opening some-In signing their Declaration of Principles, Mr. Rabin and Mr. Arawhat. In the first quarter, South Korea's exports to Japan rose 12.4 percent after having fallen for three fal symbolized for the world the straight years. The rise of the yen also has prosystems - and the pivol of at-

duced benefits through other Asian countries, most of which have currencies that are loosely pegged to The mechanism works differenty in different countries. Like South

Korea, other relatively advanced countries, such as Taiwan and Singapore, benefit from having their products gain a price advantage against Japanese ones. But the effect is somewhat small-

er than in South Korea, some economists said, because these countries have fewer heavy industries that compete directly with Japan For the less advanced countries

of Southeast Asia and for China. the benefit of the high ven comes from Japanese companies themselves, which are shifting their manufacturing to these countries to escape the high costs in Japan.

Still, some economists say the think this way to think this way importance of the yen's rise should not be exaggerated. "Certainly it has had some positive impact, but But we can't change these don't think that it's a major factor,' facts," he said. "The past is the said Nam Sang Woo, senior fellow at the Korca Development Instipast. We should look forward and tute, a government-sponsored re search organization.

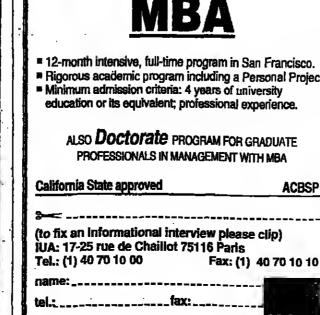
Mr. Nam said that the strong yen only helped exports, which account for 25 percent to 30 percent of South Korea's economy. Some of that increase has resulted from the U.S. economic recovery and fast growth in Asia. He said the main reason for South Korea's recovery was a cyclical resurgence in invest ment hy companies in new plants and equipment.

Others noted that the yen's rise was a mixed blessing. Industry in South Korea is highly dependen on advanced components and production machinery from Japan such as robots and machine tools wafer steppers for making computer chips and optical pickups for compact disk players.

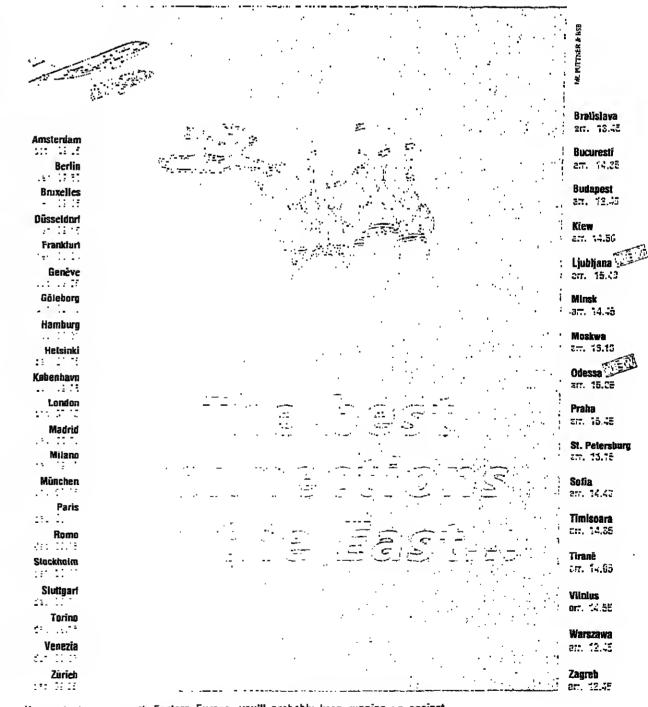
With a stronger yen, those Japa-nese products, for which there is often no substitute, become more expensive.

Because of this, as South Korea's overall exports grow, its imports from Japan grow. In the first quar-





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Coping With Derivatives

hing that Washington finds spooky, incompreheasible and menacing about the financial markets. Congress, bruised by the costs of cleaning up the S&L fiasco, wonders uneasily whether the rapid growth of trading in derivatives will produce similar grief. At Congress's request, the General Accounting Office has published a report that is, on the whole, reassuring. It suggests some improvements in regulation but rings no alarm bells. As it says, derivatives serve a very useful purpose.

"Derivative" is the current term for a family of contracts — futures, options, swaps — that have been traded for decades. The GAO came across one illustration in a bank whose customers in Japan wanted to nail down the price that they would pay (in yen) for oil some months in the future. First the bank went into the commodity markets to huy futures contracts (in dollars) for the delivery of the oil at those future dates. Then it turned in the currency market to buy yer futures. Companies use derivatives to insulate themselves from sudden swings in prices of commodities like oil and, more commonly, currency exchange rates and interest rates.

Derivatives can also be used for pure speculation. The GAO warns that in a crisis, federal intervention might be necessary. Does that

aged? No. In a crisis - set off by, sav, a leap in interest rates - it is better to use the financial system as a shock absorber than to have the impact fall directly on other industries where jobs and production are at stake.

There is room to improve the regulation. This business is carried on mainly hy hig banks, but also by securities dealers and insurance companies. American banks are regulated pretty heavily, securities firms less so and insurance companies not at all by the federal government, only by the states. The GAO thinks that Congress ought to require uniform federal regulation of all the derivatives dealers. More broadly, it ought to recognize that hanking, securities dealing and insurance are no longer separate husinesses. That also raises the question whether banks ought to be permitted in use federally insured deposits to finance derivatives. If it were not permitted, the risks to the taxpayer would be

reduced — not a bad thing.

But congressional legislation alone will not be effective. The trading in derivatives is global. Competent oversight will require, like much else in the emerging financial industry, cooperation among the governments

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Welfare Reform Options

Line up the three major plans for welfare reform and they appear, at first, nearly in sync. President Bill Clinton, the Mainstream Forum of conservative and centrist House Democrats and the House Republicans propose transforming welfare from a system that writes checks to a system that puts recipients to work. Look again and note this oddity: The centrist Democrats as well as Republicans want to spend more money than the president. That should require no ideological war to resolve.

But look more closely and differences emerge that cannot be easily hridged. The president's plan is shaping up as the only one of the three that combines compassion with sensible obligations.

The three plans would provide eash assistance for a temporary period, during which recipients would undergo training, education and job search. Then the able-bodied would be required to work at subsidized private- or public-sector jobs. Key differences arise over how right to make work requirements, how to cover the costs and what support services to provide the poor and near-poor. The president's plan whose final details will not be known until next month - would be firm but fair. The other two plans are unacceptably harsh and punitive.

Limiting subsidized jobs. The Mainstream

Forum would require, and the Republicans would authorize, states to limit the duration of government-subsidized jobs. Once the time limit expired, recipients would have to fend for themselves. President Clinton has not yet decided whether to take this missten. He should resist. Pareaus who train and work faithfully should not be abandoned if, for no fault of their own, they cannot find unsubsidized work. Re-

member, young children are at risk. Making immigrants pay. The president would raise most of the \$9.5 billion needed to pay for his plan by permanently extending the period, from three years to five, during which sponsors are financially responsible for keeping immigrants they help bring to the country off welfare. That is reasonable. But the Mainstream Forum bill 1818 billion) and the Republican bill (\$12 billion) go much too far — stripping legal immigrants of welfare benefits. That would be an unconscionable blow to

immigrants whose sponsors fall by the wayside. Paying for child care. The working poor parents who earn barely enough to escape poverty — need help paying for child care while they work. Otherwise they will be tempted, if not forced, to go back onto welfare. The Mainstream Forum faces up to this need; the Republicans ignore it; Mr. Clinton's plan lies disappointingly in between.

Discouraging teen pregnancy. The Main-stream Forum would cut off additional aid to mothers who give hirth while on welfare and would require minors receiving cash assistance to live at home. The Republicans would impose similar prohibitions and worse; they would, for example, cut off cash assistance to teenage mothers of illegitimate children (although states could pass legislation to rein-state such benefits) and withhold full benefits until paternity was legally established - a process that can take a year or more. Mr. Clinton favors less onerous conditions, which is justified because once welfare rules are straightened out, recipients will have all the incentive they need to act responsibly.

Other welfare plans will emerge — includ-ing a promising one sponsored by Represen-tative Robert Matsui. Democrat of California. Whether the differences between the plans lie across an unbridgeable divide will not be clear until Congress begins debate.

For everyone's sake, the advocates might focus less on what drives them apart than on their shared conviction, elegantly expressed by Professor Christopher Jencks of Northwestern University: "When people cannot find steady jobs, they can seldom afford to

link their self-respect to their work."

Each plan seeks to guarantee welfare parents steady jobs, their children working par ents as role models - and thereby belo these families bolster the self-respect that lies at the core of responsible behavior.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Spring to Remember

It says something about humankind's natural pessimism that hizzards and terrible winters are long remembered, even by their years. hut glorious springs are not. Americans still unborn in Northeastern states are likely to bear in decades to come about the record snowfalls that blew in with winter '93. But what about the sequel? Why not a toast to the splendid spring of '94?

Rarely in memory have hulbs and wildflowers, shrubs and fruit trees blazed so brightly, or bloomed so long. First came purple and saffron crocuses in March. followed by a ventable sunburst of daffodils. Next were tulips, mingling with hlazing plumes of forsythia. Lawns never seemed greener, and carpets of periwinkle abounded with ingravating blue flowers.

By May it was clear that this was a spring with a difference. Dogwoods seemed to jump to attention with an effusion of white and pink alossoms. Among perennials, bleeding hearts are early bloomers, and they seemed anxious to keep up with their neighbors. Lilacs vied with cherry blossoms not only in suburhan front yards hut in Manhattan's Central Park and in the Bronx's Hudson River showcase, Wave Hill.

Folk wisdom instruers that snow is the poor man's fertilizer, a carpet that protects plants from deep frost. But professionals have another explanation. This is a "magnificent spring," says Jean Wells, a landscape architect in Easton, Connecticut, because it was unusually cool, "That's why the sulips and dalfodils lasted so long.

The downside is that potted trees on urhan

terraces and broadleaf evergreens suffered from the cold and hitter winds. More blooms delight the eye, but more pollen means more hay fever. And gnats and mosquitoes also flourish in wet, cool weather.

There are other quirks in what Marco Polo Stufano, Wave Hill's director of horticulture. calls an "incredible" spring: "It's been hit or miss in our herh gardens. Some plants that don't winter over surprised us by coming back, but others did very poorly because their

roots were damaged by frosts."
Still, judging from the dinner table huzz, weekend gardeners are too dazzled by May's explosion to worry about the downside. Spring '94 deserves a sparkling cider toast, and a Memorial Day offering of new plants

for springs yet to come. -THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A Tide Toward Gun Control

Americans feel threatened by crime these days because their instincts and experiences tell them they are not safe. And they are not calmed by recent crime statistics that suggest a 3 percent drop in serious crimes and a 1 percent drop in violent crimes. They just do not believe the figures; they believe their instincts. The tide toward effective gun control won't calm down soon. America has not been acting responsibly with guns. That absolutely must change.

- Los Angeles Times.



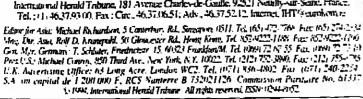
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Join Germany's Effort to Widen Europe

THELSINKI—The prospect of a widening of the European Union to include four new members from the beginning of 1995 has intensi-fied the debate on decision making in Brussels. As in all institutions that have existed for any length of time, the insiders want to make sure that the newcomers will not be able to upset the way the place is run. This effort is what in European Union jargon is called "deepening." More important than institutional arrange-ments, however, is the underlying balance of

There is a crucial difference between Germany's past imperialist campaigns and its present Ostpolitik.

power. Until now the Union has revolved around the Paris-Bonn axis. This functioned well as fong as Bonn was the capital of a West European state - an economic giant but a political dwarf. But after unification, Germany no longer is a West European state — it is a European power, once again at the center of the Continent, with Berlin as its future capital. German leaders swear that they will remain faithful to their French allies, but strains will be inevitable.

The German role in the recent negotiations on the accession treaties with Austria, Finland. Norway and Sweden was a portent of things to come. German diplomats twisted arms mercilessly to make sure that agreement would be reached in time to enable the new members to enter the Union at the start of 1995. Subsequently, insistent German lobbying was behind the favorable vote on the accession treaties in the European

Parliament in Strasbourg.

The entry of these four countries will not in itself change the fundamental character of the European Union. They are all stable democracies and relatively affluent market economies. They By Max Jakobson

will contribute to the Union budget more than they will receive from it. All have accepted the Maastricht treaty without reservations, including its provisions on a common foreign and security policy. The former neutrals no longer have inhibitions in this regard.

The reason why the Germans have been so anxious to prevent delay in admitting these four countries goes beyond the intrinsic importance of the new members. Their entry is the necessary first step in an eastward expansion of the Union. The accession of Austria and the three Nordic countries will shift the Union's geopo-

litical focus in this direction. Vienna is the historical center of a region that includes the ancient European cities of Budapest. Prague, Bratislava and Ljubljana. Through Finland and Norway the Union will acquire a common border with Russia. From Helsinki on a clear day one can almost see the coastline of Estonia. The entire Baltic region will be embraced by the European Union.

This look at the map reveals what the logical next step would have to be: Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic and possibly Slovakia and Slovenia, as well as Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, will have to be drawn into the fold of the European Union. Obviously, these countries have a long way to go before they will be able to assume the economic responsibilities of membership. But if the will exists, a way can he found to bring them into the framework of political integration without much delay. The German interest, shared by the four pro-

ective new members, in such an expansion of the Union is obvious. Without it, Germany will remain a frontline state, always exposed to the fallout from the turnoil and conflicts in the eastern half of Europe. Against this, an enlarge-ment of NATO would not provide sufficient defense. It would offer the Central and East European countries a tranquilizer, not a cure.

Only a gradual extension of the concept of economic, social and political integration so successfully applied in Western Europe can promote stability and prosperity in the eastern half of Europe and thereby create a reliable and lasting basis for the security of both halves.

Such a vision of the future of the European Union is consistent with its declared number. It

Cambodia

Hasn't Been

Rescued

By James D. Ross

PHNOM PENH - A year ago

I this week, some 90 percent of the

Cambodian electorate braved the

threat of Khmer Rouge attacks and

cast ballots in the country's first contested election in decades. The

subsequent formation of a coalition government and introduction of a democratic constitution convinced

the international community that

the United Nations peacekeeping

operation had been a success.

The little attention given to Cambodia since then has focused on the

government's military struggle

against the Khmer Rouge. Yet there is a deeper malaise in the country's politics. A year after the vote, Cambodians are beginning to wonder

The royalist party under Prince Norodom Ramariddh won the elec-

tions by a small but significant mar-

tions by a small but significant margin. After a post-election rebellion by high-ranking members of the incumbent Cambodian People's Party, King Norodom Sihanouk sponsored a political "compromise" that divided authority evenly between the two parties. (The then Communist CPP was installed in office in Panem Penh in 1979 by the Victnamese led invasion force that top-

namese led invasion force that top-

pled the Khmer Rouge regime.)
Despite the formal arrangements
after the 1993 elections, a genuine
transfer of power from the CPP 10

the coalition government has yet to occur. While tossing the royalists the bones of the Finance Ministry and the Foreign Ministry, the CPP retains control of the Interior Ministry.

try, with its abusive state scentry apparatus and the Justice Ministry, which exerts heavy authority over the nation's courts. The CPP also

dominates the armed forces and the

national bureancracy.

In the provinces the imbalance of

power is even greater. The CPP dutifully split up Cambodia's 21 governorships, but kept the plum provinces for itself. More important, it has tenaciously held on to all local-

appointments, from powerful district cines to police and teachers. The corruption and buman rights abuses

that permeated the previous CPP regime continue under the coalition.

The royalists are at least half re-

sponsible for their dire predicament. Their party won the 1993 elections partly on the strength of extravagant

campaign promises and a perceived.

commitment to good government.

Yet it has done nothing to earn con-

timed support.
Instead of promoting reforms in government, too many royalist offi-

cials have been content to grab their piece of the pie. Those few who have

been willing to challenge the status quo, such as Sam Rainsy, the capa-ble finance minister, have been re-

buked by leaders in their own party. In the provinces, CPP offices bustle

with activity, legal or otherwise,

while royalist party offices stagnate.
The fight for control of the Na-

tional Assembly may prove to be the

royalists' last stand. Public debate

"national reconciliation." and so far

resolution of key issues has all gone

the CPP's way.

The most notable; and outrageous.

is the CPP's unconstitutional quest to

scat in the assembly two leaders of last year's rebellion. Laws sharply re-

stricting press freedom and judicial.

independence are in the offing. These issues are not being decided by votes

or political compromise, but by a combination of CPP bullying and

A year after the elections, Cam-

bodians should feel justly proud of

royalist appeasement.

as been avoided for the sake of

why they went to the trouble.

Union is consistent with its declared purpose. It has always claimed to be "Europe."

During the Cold War it had no choice but to remain an exclusively West European institution. Now at last it has an opportunity to make good

the claim implied by its name.

But on the whole the Union remains emouonally and intellectually unprepared for this formidable challenge.

It is one thing to accommodate the Nordic countries and Austria; that can be managed within the existing system. Letting in a host of Central Europeans and Balts would require a fundamental restructuring of existing institutions - an undertaking repugnant to established bureaucracies.

More important, a further widening would be

expensive. No new net contributors are in sight. Every extra member would compete with the Mediterranean states for a share of EU resources. Solidarity would be strained to the atmost.
Yet stagnation could be worse than the cost of

expansion. It could endanger the original pur-pose of the European Community, which was to tie Germany into a web of interdependence with

its Western neighbors.

Germany's Drang nach Osten understandably makes many people in Western Europe feel uneasy. There is, however, a crucial difference between Germany's past imperialist campaigns and its present Ostpolitik: Germany today is acting

in the framework of the European Union.
It is in the interest of the other member states to make sure that Germany will continue to do so. This they can best achieve by joining Germany will continue to do so. many in an effort to widen the Union into a truly European institution.

International Herald Tribune.

Shelve the Federal Dream and Stand Europe Up

Y ONDON - If Rodin were making a statue of today's Europe, it would be a crouched figure gazing spellbound into its navel, one hand frozen in a frenzied scratching of the head. This is how Europe looks to outsiders. It will not do, because things are happening in the rest of the world that require action.

It especially will not do if Europe's self-absorption continues, as seems all ton likely, right up to 1996, when the 12 countries of the European Union plan another meeting to contemplate their future. As it approaches next month's election of a new European Parliament, Europe should start to make up its mind what sort of place it is, and what it wants to do in the world. In

sbort, what it is there for.

One answer to that question should for the moment be put firmly back onto the shelf. A surprising number of politicians, mostly gentlemen of a certain age, still want the 1996 meeting to move Europe yet another stage down the road of "ever closer union" toward the European federation — the single United States of Europe — that they have so long dreamed of. It has been clear since the row

about the Maastricht treaty a couple of years ago that this is not a orkable proposition, because most of the people of Europe do not yet want that sort of Europe. The elderly dreamers chose to pay no attention. They have now been reminded, with a jolt.

In a poll conducted by MORI and published in The European, a 49-to-32 percent majority of those asked said they were against a European federation. Only four countries -Belgium and a trio of southern aidreceivers. Greece Italy and Spain produced majorities in favor, and of

By Brian Beedham those probably only the Belgians.

who no longer have any real sense of national identity, honestly meant it. The biggest "no" was not, as most people would have expected, in island Britain. The Dutch and the Danes were even more bostile. And, decisively, both Germany and France were in the anti-federation camp. The three peoples on whose consent any new European struc-ture must be built — Germans, French, British — are all against a federal sort of structure.

It is astonishing that the Europe-an Union's own opinion poll, Euro-barometer, has never asked people what they think about the federal idea. Well, on second thought, not so astonishing. The Euro-pollsters presumably did not want to have to take "no" for an answer.

Let it be repeated that there is nothing wrong in principle with a federal Europe. If or when that is what a majority of the people in all its component parts elearly want, a federal Europe there should be. (It would be a buge pity if this new Europe turned its back on America. thereby destroying the Atlantic partnership that could otherwise have shaped the 21st century, but that is another matter.)

Without that necessary majority among its peoples, a federal Europe will not stand. It will be the artificial creation of a group of politicians and intellectuals, a superstructure without an infrastructure, a house built on sand. That sort of thing inevitably collapses, to the pain and fury of those living in it. Yet this is what the would-be federalists of 1996 are trying to erect.

If the "ever closer union" cannot come any closer until the people of Europe want it, is there no other idea that can send a tingle down European spines in the mid-1990s? Of course there is. It is time for Rodin's crouched figure to stand up and face the world. The nonfederal Europe that is the only possible sort of Europe in the next couple of decades needs a foreign policy.

Here is work that needs to be done, a cause to rally people around,
Europe needs a policy for coping with the fanatic distortion of Islam that it may soon be confronting in North Africa, if Algeria's rebels win the war in that country.

Europe has to do what it can —

which may not be much - to rescue Russia from its threatened social explosion, without encouraging Russians to think that they can once again boss their neighbors around. Europe should raise its eyes to what is happening in Asia, most ur-gently the possibility that North Ko-rea is about to make "nonprolifera-

tion" a word for the history books. But there is something even more basic that Europe has to do. First and foremost, the European Union has to remember what its name means. The Union is intended to be a coming together in peace of all the formerly disputatious peoples of Europe, or at any rate as many of them as share the belief in a pluralist society (which may be a necessary condition of being able to work smoothly together). It cannot intend to remain merely a club of one part of Europe. Its definition of

itself has to be pan-European. This means being ready to admit to membership any European country that wants to join and truly passes the pluralist test. That may never include Russia, but it will althe needy East implies less for the outstretched hands of Southern Eu-

onstretched hands of Southern ra-rope. And a bigger Europe is less likely to be tightly organized. No matter. A tighter organization is not, we now know, what most Europeans want. And a European

ans and away from others.

Here is a program for serious Enropeans in next month's election. The 1996 Intergovernmental Conference - the jargon for that year's European get-together — should waste no time on constitutional agonizing. The time for that may come back later, it is not now. The conference should instead concentrate on the shaping of a European foreign

all, the definition of Europe itself. Not every European is going to agree about all of those things. That is no impediment to what needs to be done. We have just been reminded that the Europe of the 1990s does not wish to be a rigid monolith Those European countries which can agree upon joint action in the world — and most of them can agree about many things — will act together. Those which do not agree will stand aside. That is how the foreign

policy of a nonfederal Europe should be. Let us start to make sure that that is what 1996 produces. International Herald Tribune.

most certainly include oute a lot of currently rather poor countries he-tween the present Union and Russia.

This in turn will require great changes in some of the policies that Euro-dreamers have grown attached to The Common Agnicultural Policy will not survive the arrival of Poland's farmers. More regional aid for:

Union that really believes in full Europeanness will not want to tilt: its favors toward one lot of Europe-

policy: a policy that includes North Africa, Russia, East Asia and, above

Urgent UN Measures Can Abate the Rwanda Killing

GENEVA — In the past six weeks, the world has wimessed in Rwanda a human tragedy of borrilying dimensions. Hundreds of thousands of civilians have been killed.

often after being tortured. Many thousands have disappeared. Perhaps 2 million have been forced to free their homes. Thousands more remain trapped between battle lines, or have been forcioly detained. Many are in hiding, fearing for their lives. Disease and famine threaten

those who have escaped death.
On Tuesday, the UN Commission oa Human Rights opens an emergen-cy session in Geneva, to respond to this tragedy. The meeting, only the third such special session since the commission was formed in 1946, can

help step the incessant rattle of death I took office on April 5. One day later, the crisis in Rwanda erupted. While peace and security are the responsibilities of the Security Council, the scale of human rights violations in Rwanda was such that there was a

need for action even before peace and security could be fully guaranteed. I felt that a monitoring of the human rights situation in Rwanda with the consent of all those in positions of authority could help deter further violations, or at least allow the international community to monitor individual tragedies and establish responsibility, I viewed Rwanda as a litmus test of the international community's willingness to act against massive human rights violations.

After consulting the secretary-general. I undertook an urgent mission to Rwanda early this month. There I met representatives of the armed forces of the Rwandan Patriotic Front and of the interim government.

I solemnly appealed to both parties, and, through Rwandan Radio, to all those in positions of power to immediately stop the massacres and other human rights violations.
I also appealed for dialogue and

negotiations with a view to a long-

term settlement of the crisis. I underlined the need for steps to ensure the safe distribution of humanitarian aid. I appealed for the immediate liberation of the thousands of people held bostage in the Hotel Milles Collines. the stadium and the hospital in Kiga-

By José Ayala Lasso The writer is UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

li. I was able to obtain assurances from the government army that the hostages will be freed within days. I was able to determine that both parties to the conflict would accept an international investigation of the massacres and would cooperate with

UN staff sent for that purpose. Since April 6, when the plane car-rying the presidents of Rwanda and was shot down as it approached Kigali, the situation Rwanda has steadily deteriorated. At least 200,000 people are estimated to have been killed, and some

A cessation of hostilities is urgently needed so that aid can reach the people.

well-informed sources put the num-ber as high as 500,000. Tens of thousands of people are being held in areas controlled by the government or the Rwandan Patriotic Front, Many people are trapped in the capital, at the Amahoro Stadium. the Sainte Famille Church, a local hospital and two hotels. The threat of starvation is real.

There has been a massive displacement of population: An esti-mated 2 million Rwandans have sought refuge from the violence in other areas within the country. More than 300,000 are reported to have entered neighboring countries. An es-timated 250,000 fled to Tanzania's Ngara region. Tens of thousands have entered Burundi. Others are in

Zaire and Uganda.

• Health dangers grow daily. Water has been contaminated by corpses thrown into rivers and lakes; bodies left to rot in the streets or bushes also pose a health problem. Food is already short, and the situation could become disastrous if crops are not harvested and seeding is prevented. Effective international action is ur-

gently required. What can the UN do?

trusted with the protection of human rights. The commission and the Cen-ter for Human Rights have saved hives, quietly but effectively, over the years. But this new crisis transcends

anything we have seen. When the commission meets here Tuesday and Wednesday, it should consider appointing a special rappor-teur to examine all human rights aspects of the situation, including causes and responsibilities. Such a rapporteur should be assisted by a team of human rights field officers in close cooperation with the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda and other

UN agencies and programs.

The commission should consider endorsing the suggestion that future UN efforts aimed at conflict resolu-tion and peace-building in Rwanda be accompanied by a strong human rights component built on a broad program of human rights assistance. Every effort must be made to halt the human rights stocknoon on the

the human rights violations, or to achieve at least a temporary cessation of bostilities so that humanitarian assistance can reach the 2 million displaced persons, and others in need. All those who are trapped or detained in places they consider unsafe must be able to move to areas of safety, with the assistance and pro-tection of the United Nations.

The authors of the atrocities must be made aware that they cannot escape personal responsibility. They must be made to realize that all relevant international buman rights instruments to which Rwanda is a party, including the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Geno-

cide, must be fully respected. From the narrow windows of a Hercules C-130, leaving Kigali for. Nairobi, I saw the beauty and wealth of Rwanda. But I also remembered the militiaman who earlier in the day scarched our armored personnel carrier, with a live grenade in his hand. Knowing how I felt then, it is almost impossible to describe how those who gently required. What can the UN do?
The Commission on Human
Rights is the principal UN body ension to dispatch fresh troops to

Rwanda should belp. But the international community must do more. I believe that a peace accord for Rwanda should include a separate hu-

man rights component with a detailed series of human rights requirements.
Impartial investigations of human rights violations, through the special rapporteur and through field moni-toring, would, by establishing the facts and responsibilities for the massacres, help prepare the ground for atonement and reconciliation.

The reconstruction of Rwanda requires both political and financial support from member states. Close coordination among UN agencies and programs for this reconstruction effort should be based on the solid foundations of respect for human rights, the rights of minorities and the establishment of an atmosphere of tolerance. Only this can guarantee the long-term success of efforts to establish-democracy and economic and social development in Rwanda. International Herald Tribune

the enormous accomplishments that have been achieved. A largely free press reports critically on govern-ment ineptitude and corruption. Numerous social activist groups engage in advocacy campaigns that would have been impossible two years ago. A half-dozen human rights organizations investigate and report on government abuses and Kinner Rouge arrocities.

However, the new openness in Cambodia is tenuous and unlikely to

survive unless multiparty democra-cy does. Should current trends continue, the country will probably re-turn, by default, to a one-party state. Resides those who live off government corruption, a major beneficia-ry will be the Khmer Rouge. Pol Pot and his armed minions are doubtless waiting patiently for Cambodia's

new democratic system to fall apart. The writer is based in Phnom Penh with the International Human Rights Law Group and travels widely in Camthe International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PACES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: A Master-Stroke

PARIS — The agreement just en-tered into between England and Bel-ginm in regard to the Congo has caused much excitement. England has certainly effected a master-stroke of policy, for by the treaty she has united her possessions in South Afri-ca with those in the north. King Leopold has been very moderate in his claims, and it is not easy to see what benefit Belgium can derive from the treaty, which is rather one of alliance in regard to affairs in Africa than an agreement for the rectification of frontiers. The two Powers, however, in dividing half a continent, have even infringed on what other Powers consider their rights.

1919: The Allies Reply PARIS — There was officially issued, vesterday [May 23], the reply of the Peace Conference to the German

Note on the economic conditions of

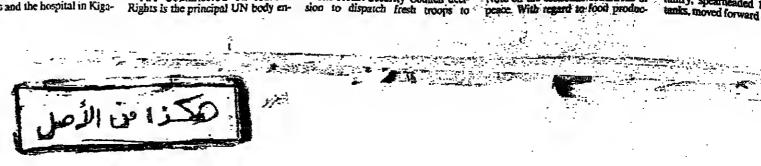
peace. With regard to food produc-

tion, the Allies show that Germany is fortunate that her provinces have not lost any of their productivity through the ravages of war. She has escaped the awful damages wrought by German armies in Belgium, France, Poland, Russia, Roumania and Serbia. The reply adds: "No account is taken of the economic disactor broadle." of the economic disaster brought about by the war; a disaster which is wery extensive and even universal.

Every country has suffered. There is no reason why Germany, responsible for the war, should not suffer also.

1944: The Anzio Assault WITH THE STH ARMY AT ANZIO

WITH THE 5TH ARMY AT ANZIO BEACHHEAD, Italy — [From our. New York edition:] At 5:40 a.m. today [May 23], Anzio's guns began a fierce shelling of the rings of enemy defenses binding the ninety-square-mile beachhead. The long-awaited offensive by the beachhead forces commenced thirty minities later, when masses of inthe Described Tottes commenced thirty minimes later, when masses of infantry, spearheaded by hundreds of tanks, moved forward on a wide front



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By James D. Boss PHYOM Promises of the Company of the

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In Kennedy's Early 1960s By Bob Herbert NEW YORK — Camelor? No, there was no Camelor, And yet rights. Everything seemed possible, given enough time, enough effort, enough

Everything Seemed Doable

the overwhelming clamor of narcissism. cynicism, crime and the twisted tales of afternoon television, it is not that easy to recall the extraordinary innocence that prevailed among so many Ameri-

cans in the early 1960s. I think of the time from 1960 to 1963 as the pre-Sixties, a prelude to the hyped up, psychedelic years that gave the decade its identity. It was a cool and relatively quiet transitional period which had stronger ties of kinship to the 1950s than to the turnultuous era that lay ahead. The president throughout 1960 was Dwight Eisenhower.

President John Kennedy took office on Jan. 20, 1961, a time when Jack Benny and Red Skelion were still major prime-time television attractions and dreamy songs like "Where the Boys Are" and "Moon River" were big hits. Who knew that coming around the next

A Gallup Poll in 1961 showed that nearly all teenage girls believed they would be married (for keeps) by age 22, and most wanted four children.

corner were miniskirts and Vietnam, the riots, the Beatles, a so-called sexual revolution, hippies, the Black Panthers, and what seemed for awhile like the assassination du jour?

One of the benefits of innocence is the belief that it's safe to dream. Dreams blossomed everywhere in the early '60s, and they had about them a blissful, idealistic quality, especially among the young. That as much as anything made it a perfect time for John and Jacqueline Kennedy.

Young, beautiful, brillians, rich, the Kennedys both encouraged and embodied the dreams of that era. Youngsters joined the Peace Corps, or went to teach among the poor in Appalachia, or head-

Back to Involvement?

TOHN Kennedy launched an era of personal involvement in social change still fondly remembered by an entire generation. Was there something peculiar about the times that made possible the Peace Corps, the Teacher Corps, Volun-teers in Service to America? Bill Clinton is trying to ignite a similar explosion of can-do optimism to combat the problems that government alone cannot solve.

— William Raspberry, commenting in The Washington Post

goodwill. Bad things could be made good, and good things wonderful.

Robert Frost, at the inauguration. spoke of "A golden age of poetry and power / Of which this moonday's the beginning hour."

Americans were eager to believe. Camelot, at that moment, did not seem out of the question. The Kennedys were a fairy-tale couple, the perfect stand-ins for royalty. And what else is royalty for, if not to embody the hopes and aspirations, the dreams and fanta-

sies, of the simple folk? How deep was the innocence? A Gal-lup Poll in 1961 showed that nearly all teenage girls believed they would be married (for keeps) by age 22, and most wanted four children. Eventually all families would be as wonderful as the Kennedys, who, with the adorable Caroline and John-John, were even more perfect than the television siteom families. How widespread were the dreams?

Despite the atrocious racial prejudice of the era, Martin Luther King Jr. could stir the nation with his profoundty moving expression of his dream for his people, delivered just three months before John Kennedy was killed.

The eapacity to dream seemed infinite. And for so many Americans there was no better place to project those dreams than onto the First Family, Exhibit A in the attempt to prove that fairy tales came true.

It was astonishing, really. Jack and Jackie had limitless self-confidence and never seemed to get upset over anything. They could handle it all, and with elan from the threat of nuclear war to the challenge of raising two young children in the world's brightest spotlight. And then, of course, on Nov. 22, 1963,

it looked as if it had all collapsed in a heap. The assassination was a cruel breach of faith, and the damage to the nation's psyche was enormous. In fairy tales you don't kill off the hero.

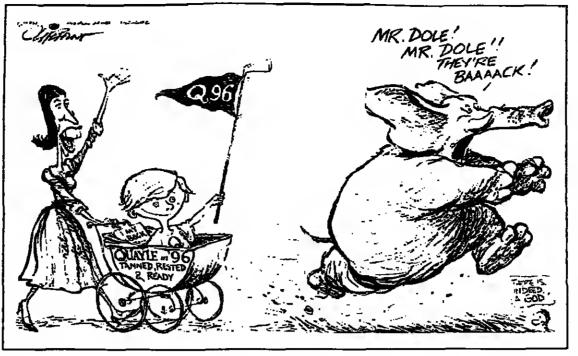
But nothing dies harder than a dream in America. So there was Jackie in the immediate aftermath, grief-stricken but as dignified and perfect as ever, providing a focus for the nation's sorrow even as she organized the rituals for our collective grief.

The country could not let her go. She moved out of the White House but she remained the first lady, still charged with the safekeeping of the fantasies and

dreams of so many.

Was that brief period in the early '60s Camelot? Perhaps not. But it's the closest we'll ever come. And the fact that for more than 30 years we thought of Jackie as ever young and invulnera-ble is evidence that we held onto a dream of something like Camelot right up natil the end.

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Proper Policy on Russia

In the weeks since the death of former President Richard Nixon, it has become fashionable to advocate, as he did, a policy toward Russia of dealing with political leaders other than Presi-dent Boris Yeltsin. The Clinton administration has ignored this shift in conventional wisdom and has continued to work almost exclusively with the established regime.

The correct answer is neither of these, and it is so obvious that it has nearly eluded us. We must treat Russia as the burgconing democracy we would like it to be. That means dealing primarily with the party in power, while fully recogniz-ing the legitimacy of other parties that have achieved any degree of support from the Russian people.

This middle-of-the-road approach is neither naive nor noncommittal. The intricacies of another country's domestic politics are beyond the comprehen-sion of the most astute foreign experts; giving any one party unqualified support can have disastrous repercussions. The point is not to vacillate between different political groups hut to provide consistent support for, and show faith in, the democratie process, a confidence that hopefully will be a self-

fulfilling prophecy.

Finally, if this approach is to succeed, the United States must refrain from elaiming any ideological high ground. As repulsive as certain extreme elements may be, they are present in every democratic society, including America. We must have faith in the ability of the Russian people to discern leadership from lunacy, and to make their choices accordingly.

PAM R. JENOFF.

Not So Mysterious

Regarding "A Mystery: Less Birth. More Death" (Opinion, April 7) by Nicho-

On the face of it, a 60 percent drop in post-Communist East Germany's birth rate does seem mysterious. However, as an American living in the Eastern German city of Jena, the reason seems clear.

Women here are unhappy. Before the Berlin Wall fell, most of them were em-

ployed, and their children were placed in any of the numerous day-care centers. Today, these women have no work (more women than men lost jobs after reunification), and they bemoan their living conditions in cramped and deteri-orating apartments built during the Communist era. Moving to a larger apartment is not feasible, as vacancy rates are zero. Without a job, and with the children at home, what modern woman would wish to further crowd her small living space?

ELIZABETH AHRENS KLEY. Jena, Germany,

Behind American Violence Regarding "Young American Crimi-nals: 'A Game, Right?" (May 17):

The article on violent crime by American teenagers (and even preteens) high-lights the sad truth that there will be no magic solutions to this growing problem. Lowering the age at which people may be tried as adults may seem fair, but I am skeptical of the ability of young would-be criminals to make the sort of calculations that give tougher laws preventive power. Tougher laws are no substitute for a proper sense of right and wrong.

The time has come for Americans to totally commit their resources to long-term solutions to the social problems

underlying teenage crime. Moreover, serious steps must be taken toward stopping the profusion of handguns. "Liberty," Montesquieu wrote, "can consist only in having the power to do what one should want to do and in no way be constrained to do what one should not want to do." Real solutions will be exhausting and expensive. But unless what we Americans "want to do" is to live perpenually in fear, ignoring our problems will exact the biggest price of all

> JOHN S. LEIBOVITZ. Edinhurgh.

The Magnum Five

Regarding "Cartier-Bresson: A Focus on Humor" (Features, May 13);

The article about Henri Cartier-Bresson failed to mention that the founders of the Magnum Photo Agency included not only Mr. Cartier-Bresson, Robert Capa and David Seymour but also William Vandivert and George Rodger. Though the latter two are less well-known (Mr. Vandivert left the agency and Mr. Rodger worked mostly in Africa and Asia, not Europe), they nonetheless deserve to be mentioned.

ROBERT WILLIAMSON.

A D-Day Exception

If an exception were to be made to the decision not to invite any German offi-cial to the D-Day ceremonies in Normandy, it should be for President Richard von Weizsäcker, a nohleman in the truest sense, who represents the best of Germany past, present and future. I would object strenuously to anyone else, but not to the good haron.

ALFRED M. ROSSUM.

We'll Miss the Royal Touch Of Her Graceful Tutelage

By Mary McGrory

lady like no other. She was improbably beautiful, she rode to hounds, did exactly as she pleased and knew just what she wanted.

Jacqueline Kennedy wanted babies and fine arts in the White House, She would pose with the occasional poster child but not with county chairmen. She was a perfectionist who pored over histories and other old tomes to find out exactly how the White House was supposed to be and then set about restoring

MEANWHILE

it. She had the State Dining Room painted nine times before she got the right shade of white.

The country was not sure what to make of her. She was half of the handsomest couple ever sent to the White House. Whether to dismiss her as a Newport irrelevant or a clotheshorse oc-cupied much speculation until she went with the president to Europe in June 1961 and created a sensation.

In Paris, the French, contemplating the wide-set eyes, luxuriant black hair and delicate nose, forgot to be superior. By the end of the second day, John Kennedy was presenting himself as "the man who

brought Jackie Kennedy to Paris."
In Vienna, they lined the streets murmuring "sūss" (sweet) in such volume that it sounded like a giant, enveloping hiss. She stood next to Nikita Khrushchev's bulky wife, Nina, on a halconv - a referendum on the Cold War, and the West won in a walk. The president had a rough time with Mr. Khrushchev, but Jackie came home to glory — and to new respect from her Irish in-laws, hav-

ing proved herself world-class.

Jackie Kennedy was not into issues as Eleanor Roosevelt was, In her rare pub-lie statements she stressed the importance of raising one's children well. She did not hold press conferences, did not give interviews. People told her she had to, but she knew better. Her silence added to her glamour. She kept her children out of camera range and gave elegant parties. Grown men cried if not invited. Poets and musicians came to dinner. There was waltzing in the foyer. In Dallas, the first lady became a

queen. Her bearing during the traumatic weekend when the young president lay in state in the Rotunda and the country sobbed was an above-and-beyond dem-onstration of noblesse oblige, worthy,

many said at the time, of royalty. The 34-year-old socialite understood that she had a shattered country on her hands, and that she had to hold it together. She made her tragic rounds with dignity and grace. She planned her hus-band's funeral to the last trumpet and piper. She researched the hanging of crepe on the White House. She oversaw the funeral invitation list to St. Mat-

thew's Cathedral. She saw to the eternal

WASHINGTON — She was a first flame. She walked down the aisle holding daughter Caroline's hand, The child felt the sobs and reached

over and patted her mother's arm, Out-

side, John, 3, saluted the casker. She had taught her children love and manners. When it was over, she did something else. She put her own spin on the Kennemoned Teddy White, the romantic arab chronicler of presidential campaigns, to idea specificsh that it was specificsh dy years. Reticence set aside, she sum- cos Hyannis Port and told him what it was par all about, It had been Camelot, she told him. And for a generation, while tales of Swi presidential philandering filtered out of Mo congressional committees and revisionism broke through the vale of tears, by b

Camelot was the theme. She was mobbed, revered, pestered by paparazzi and reckoned a saint by some n the who had originally judged her a snob. I tal She lived in New York, supported cultural causes, tutored a Harlem high On school student, enjoyed her ehildren and

her job as a book editor.

The tranquillity came to a screeching halt in October 1968, when she married Aristotle Onassis, a somewhat primitive and obscenely rich Greek shipping mag-nate. People were shocked, furious that she should step down from her stained glass window. She never explained, never apologized. She was again, her friends said, about the business at hand. Mr. Onassis died as they were plan-

ning a divorce. His family settled a fortune on her. Her life seemed peaceful, She attended gatherings of the clan. She observed the scene with the attention and wit of another daughter of New York, Edith Wharton. She watched as the governor of New York came down the path at Hickory Hill at the wedding of Kerry Kennedy and Andrew Cuomo. "Somehow," she said, "I think the Cuomos will hold their own as in-laws."

Her suffering during her last illness seemed gratuitous, inappropriate for someone who had had much trouble. She was cheerful through it all, they say, Sho saw friends and family and adored grandchildren who called her "Grand Jackie." She conversed as long as she could. Once again, Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis was showing us how to behave,

We shall miss her exquisite tutelage. The Washington Post.

An Inspiration Leaves Us

J ACQUELINE Kennedy Onassis was an inspiration to a generation of women, not least because of her stoicism in the face of marital tribulations. Like the death of Richard Nixon, her passing came as a personal blow to millions of Americans. The most enduring public figures of this half-century, the Kennedys were part of our lives. As they aged, their contemporaries aged with them, only to be reminded of their own mortality.

- The Baltimore Sun.

BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

THE FINAL STATION: Umschlagplatz

By Jaroslaw M. Rymkiewicz. Translated from Polish by Nina Taylor. 327 pages. \$27.50. Farrar Straus Giroux.

Reviewed by Abraham Brumberg

T HIS book by the Polish writer and poet Jaroslaw M. Rymkiewicz, comes at a time when Poland is going through one of those recurrent bouts of hysteria that like some pestilential plague descend upon the country every few years. German for "transfer square," Umschlagplatz was the area in Warsaw whence Jews were dispatched to the gas chambers in Treblinka. The book, published in Poland in 1988, examines, among other things, the behavior of Poles during that peri-od. And the current outburst turns precisely on this subject.

The storm was touched off by a single line in an article in Poland's largest newspaper. Gazeta Wyborcza, which said that during the Warsaw Uprising many Jewish survivors were "finished off by the Home Army (AK) and the National Home Army (AK) and the National Armed Forces (NSZ)"—the first was the official underground army of the Polish resistance, which operated under the aegis of the Polish government in exile; the second was also a resistance group, but a chau-vinistic and fiercely anti-Semitic one

By Robert Byrne

amassing the winning 8-3 score.

14 Qcl Ng5 15 Ng5 Qg4 16 Ne2

Off.
The plan underlying 10...Qc7 is that after 11...Bd6, White cannot that after 11...Bd6, white cannot bishop

exchange off his queen bishop against the black king bishop. The

◆ Paul Ormerod, economist and author, is reading "Modern Snow and Ice Techniques" by Bill March.

"It is a good little book on basic techniques for winter mountaineering and ice climbing, which I am reading because I just completed a course on it." (Erik Ipsen, IHT)



that did not answer to the government in exile.

The phrasing was vague and un-fortunate, and the author of the review, a young historian and journalist by the name of Michal Cichy, apologized. He then produced evidence showing under what circumstances armed units (including some of the AK) were responsible for the massacre of about 60 Jews during the Uprising — neither ordered nor condoned by the AK leadership.

The correctives were to no avail. To suggest that any Home Army soldiers murdered Jews was lesemajeste. Furthermore, it ehal-lenged the received wisdom that Poles did whatever they could as one author put it. "to help those who were dying" — a distortion of the historical record, which shows that most Poles reacted to the mass extermination with stunning indif-

ference and that many actually ap-proved and lent a hand.

The papers were flooded with letters and articles asserting that the evidence cited by Cichy was fake. A well-known historian, Tomasz Strzembosz, accused Cichy of "racism," and the editor of Gazeta, the prominent intellectual Adam Michnik, and his emire editorial crew, of "anti-Polishness and anti-goyism."
These facts help to explain the significance of Rymkiewicz's book.
"The Final Station," in addition to

re-creating, in relentless detail, the place where, as the author writes, "the history of Polish Jews came to an end," also asks the Polish readers to ponder "what Umschlagplatz sig-nifies" to them and to "posterity." In fact, Rymkiewicz tries to

come to grips with the nature of Polish-Jewish relations before the war and the attitude of the Poles to Jews during the war.

His book is not a polemic. Rather, it tries to get to the truth by weaving a tapestry that is part history, part ruminations, part fiction and part semi-fiction. It moves back and forth between scenes of Poland of the 1020c during the 102 the 1930s, during the war, and now, then to New York, where many Jewish survivors found a haven after the war. One of the protagonists is very much like the Nobel Prize-winner Isaac Bashevis Singer. Rymkiewicz cites passages from the many sources he consulted, two

particularly striking ones from a book written by a Pole who witnessed the deportation of the Jewish population in his small town near Warsaw. The reaction of the local population, with notable exception. was ghastly. Hordes of people, he writes, descended on the freshly va-cated homes of the Jews, robbing, looting, "streaming with sweat, their eyes darting nervously about, [looking like overladen ants salvaging the treasures of their devastated ant-hill." Another shattering scene describes Jews "squatting in rows." waiting to be deported, with "the Germans drinking beer" and "groups of slender, pleasantly sun-tanned boys and girls standing around the ice cream kiosks on the

Yet on balance "The Final Station," for all its ments, does not succeed in its objective. Part of the blame rests on the publishers, who accepted a flawed translation containing references to people, places and incidents unknown to most Americans. For many Polish readers this was no problem. But the vast majority of American readers should have been provided with a

glossary and feetnotes.
In addition, the fusion of fiction overwhelming for White) 23 Qg4! and nonfiction, reminiscences, cur-Qf7 24 Rd1, there was no defense rent observations and occasional rent observations and occasional by 24_Re8 because of 25 Ne6 Qe6 obiter dicta does not quite hold together. Some of the observations mor awkward.

"The Final Station" is a hrave attempt to provide an antidote to that malaise of anti-Jewish hatred and apologetics that still flourishes After 38 Qb7!, there was no use in Poland half a century after the for Klovsky to go on: 38...Qg8 39 f4 history of the Polish Jews came to Kh6 40 Qg7 Qg7 41 Bg7 Kg7 42 an end." Pity the book isn't better.

> Abraham Brumherg, who writes frequently on East European and Jewish problems, wrote this for The Washington Post.

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CHESS I N the Winter Tournament of the Marshall Chess Club, Ilya Gurevich went undescated in Gurevich defeated Rafail Klovsky with a sharp pawn-win-ning series of tactics in Round 2. Against the Tarrasch Variation of the French Defense with 3 Nd2, Klovksy adopted 3... Nf6 to here the white center on with 4 co. Quite soon, he whittled down this bastion with 8...f6 9 ef Nf6 which also gave him the mobility to defend his CUREVOLVMITE

After 10 Ne2, it may be that Black does not need 10...Qc7. A reasonable alternative is 10...Bd6 11 O-O O-O 12 Bf4 Bf4 I3 Nf4 Ne4 Position after 21 ... Rc8

against the mack king oisnop. The purpose is further served by 14. Nh5, which prepares 15 Bg3 Ng3 16 hg, thus preserving the do bishop to guard the slightly weak dark squares.

Gurevich remarked that his 17
Nb6!? is a new move. On 17. Ra7,
the black queen rook is out of play,
while after 17. Rb8, Gurevich



boldly snatched a pawn with 18

Klovsky did not knuckle under with 18 bz 19 Rc6, nor fall into 18... Nb4 19 Bb5 Na2 20 Rc8 Rbc8 21 Nc8 Rc8 22 Qa4! Nb4 23 Bd7, which wins a decisive pawn and simultaneously unhinges the black position. He struck back with 18_Nd4_19_Nd4_ba_20_Nc8_Rbc8 21 Rc8 Rc8, when 22 Nc6? would be crunched by 22. Qc5!, winning

a piece.
Still, Gurevich's analysis had gone a lot farther, as his 22 Rel!, showed. After 22_Bb4 (22_e5? 23 Nt5! gh 24 Qd5 Qt7 25 Qd6 is

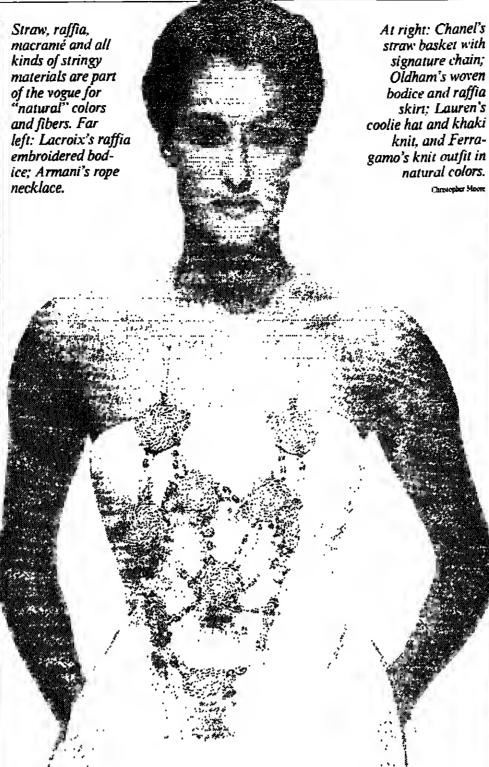
On 24 Ng 725 Ne6! Ro4 26 Nd4 are forced, and the occasional hu-Nf5, Garevich coolly forced the game into a pawn-shead ending with 27 b3 Rd4 28 Rd4 Nd4 29

Kf2 brings about an elementary king-and-pawn ending: 38...d4 39 Bd4 Qel 40 Kg2 accomplishes nothing because Gurevich had precisely guarded against 40...Qe4. Klovksy gave up.

FRENCH DEFENSE









Beige Wave: Fashion Goes Natural

By Suzy Menkes International Herold Tribune

ARIS — They are calling it the beige wave. Neutral fashion has oled color from upscale shops in Manhattan or the Paris Left Bank. This focus on pallid shades for the summer season might be described as a straw in the

Straw, raffia, macrame and all kinds of stringy materials are part of the vogue for socalled "natural" colors and fibers. In fact, nothing expresses better fashion's move from major to minor key in the 1990s than

The focus on beige is partly an extension into the summer season of winter's preoccupation with black. It suggests a society where to be seen flaunting clothes or expressing sartorial optimism goes against the grain.

The basic suit for summer in the city is in beige linen or a similar rough-weave material making a simple, understated jacket and pants. In casual vein, there are ecru knits in crunchy cotton or shinier viscose, with lacy stitches or mesh effects compensating for the pale colors. The preferred shapes are the

Collier or et brillants

long, easy tunic, the elongated Nehru jacket or cardigan and the string singlet — often all layered together over pants. The trousers may also be knitted and are often wide and floppy or as soft as jogging pants.

"Nature" is the key word in the context of summer style, for the use of raffia and straw for clothes (and especially accessories) is part of an ecological fashion feeling that has pushed aside gilt and glitz. When the signature Chanel quilted-learber handbag metamorphoses into a straw hasket, you know that the change is for real.

Even Giorgio Armani — a designer who favors minimal decoration — found inspira-tion in back-to-nature accessories; string bags, mesh singlets or open-work crochet berets in (you guessed it) beige. His most dramatic statement was necklaces decorated with circles of straw and macrame apparently strung from string.

Who is going to pay money for old designer rope? It is an irony of modern fashion that crafts once associated with peasant life are now prized by customers who realize that only at the summit of haute couture can such expensive handwork be kept going in an industrial society.

Christian Lacroix has put an emphasis on passementerie — all those Gallic rope tricks that are not only used in interior decoration for fancy drapes, but also on clothes. Raffia embroidery has been shown by Lacroix. Dior and other couture houses as a way of emphasizing arts and crafts that are more suited to the current fashion climate than gilt thread and rhinestone beads.

You can find passementerie decorating the bodice of an apparently simple summer evening dress, or edging a jacket hem to give a lacy, feminine effect to a Romeo Gigli tailored pantsuit.

Even without obvious decoration, designcially Armani in Milan give richness and da hats shaped like a temple roof, were interest to predominately beige clothes. Armani's clear-as-water colors are legendary: but his fabric research and development mean that texture and weave provide tonal differences to clothes that might appear dull at first glance on the runway.

Issey Miyake also works imaginatively in fabric, re-creating the weaves of Japanese peasant culture or subtle grains in manmade materials. He has even woven raffia into

"Il est des signatures auxquelles on tient".

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look like perambulating corn stalks. And in his last show Miyake had the ultimate in hack-to-nature headgear: a hat shaped like an upturned flower pot coated in soil with blades of grass sprouting from the crown.

The straw hat, symbolic of sunny days in lush meadows, is a standhy of the summer season. Shady brims and deep crowns are much in evidence, but once again it is the texture of the straw rather than any fancy decoration that makes the fashion point.

And hats have also taken on a new ethnic dimension, for a favorite shape is the coolie hat. In his summer line, Ralph Lauren was inspired by Vietnam - not an easy place for shown with khaki clothes in an attempt to widen the range of beige.

The ultimate in natural fashion came from another American designer, Todd Oldham. He sent out a dress with woven bodice and rustling raffia fringe like a grass skirt. It was funny, funky and made an over-the-top statement about modern fashion. It remains to be seen whether the customers will huy these ecologically correct clothes - or think wildly fringed dresses so that the models of them as high fashion's last straw.

An American in Japan

By Paula Deitz New York Times Service

OKYO - In ber first book, "Japan: The Art of Living," Amy Sylvester Katob recalled the first time she invited her new Japanese father-in-law to tea. She served him freshly baked cakes and cookies on bamboo tray traditionally used for noodles. He was shocked.

That was three decades ago, when she was new to Japan, and it was also the beginning of a long and winding turnabout for the vivacious American, She is now recognized throughout Japan for her dedication to preserving and venerating what has been rapidly disappearing here: traditional rural crafts.

Katoh has established a link between an ancient culture and the modern consumer, giving new life to designs that were once indigenous to the countryside.

On a morning last fall, Katoh continued ber mission, leading a small group of friends to a yukata workshop on the eastern end of the sprawling city of Tokyo.

Yukata, the crisp blue-and-white cotton fahric used for summer kimonos, is one example of a traditional textile that bas contemporary applications, particularly for home furnishings. "There are over 300 shades of blue in Japan," said

Her mission bas become her personal style. In her new book, "Japan, Country Living: Spirit. Tradition, Style" (Charles E. Tuttle Co.), she elaborates on her experiences traveling throughout a countryside

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where she says the old life is disap-

This odyssey began in 1963 with her marriage to Ynichi Katoh. now a businessman. They met when they were counselors at a summer camp for the hlind in her native Massachusetts. At the time, he was a stu-dent at Harvard University and she was entering Smith College.

moved her along a path she calls "a trail of wonder and surprise."

Her Blue & White emporium is the beadquarters for her activities. The store is on a side street near the Roppongi Crossing subway stop. Its wide window jutting out onto the street is a festival of the seasons that delights children passing by.

In early spring, branches of cherry hiossoms were supported by an old door that had decomposed into a skeletal lattice bound by rice straw rope. Wabi sabi is the term she uses to describe this beauty of decay.

Spread out under the branches was a picnic setting, the table an inverted basket laid with a pink ceramic set in a cherry hlossom

Katoh has earned enough respect that her support is often sufficient to revive or sustain certain Japanese craft industries. The yukata workshop is an example.

During the tour, individual rolls of cotton, bound up in drums like giant sushi, were being unfurled to make tenugui, the printed cotton hand towels that can also be made into the sweatbands worn by sushi chefs and construction workers.

At Blue & White, the most fetching tenugui have been made in patterns of seasonal fruits and vegetables. Katoh rediscovers traditional designs by viewing displays at the Mingei Museum or by combing flea markets for bits and pieces of old textiles.

The flea market is also a favorite stopping place for one of her friends, Joan Mondale, the wife of Walter F. Mondale, the U.S. ambassador to Japan. "I love to watch her bargain in Japanese," Mrs. Mondale said, "and I realize that what she is doing is more than a business; it's a way of life."

Hanging in Katch's shop on rungs of old ladders are other tradi tional blue and white textiles, like sashiko, a quilted fabric worn by farmers in the north, or kasuri, woven from threads dyed into prearranged patterns.

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Wooden shelves are filled with products made out of old textile patterns, from notebooks and cos "I have been a special guest in metic bags to cushions and covered Japan for over 30 years," is how tea boxes. The printed design on Katoh describes her life and the one small change purse showed a confluence of events that bas carp swimming up a waterfall, the moved her along a path she calls "a Japanese symbol for courage and determination; it is also part of the shop's logo.

> "While other countries knows how exquisite Japanese taste is Katoh said, "Japan itself has been dabhling about in other cultures tastes and looks."

HE and artisans whom six has encouraged, from basket makers to flower arrangers, are seeking to reestablish what she calls "a Japanese sense of aesthetic in living, playing working, art and decorating."

But this return to a sensibility about rural life also takes great caps in originality, as demonstrated by an autumnal exhibition of baskets and vegetables at Blue & White last year.

By covering traditional bamboo baskets with mulberry washi, or handmade paper, made waterproof with persimmon tannin, in an art called ikkanbari, Hisako Hagiwara, an artist, transformed these common objects into individual sculptures and embellished them with calligrapby.

To emphasize their utility flower arranger, Harumi Nibe, filled the baskets and scattered among them a tumbling harvestdisplay of turnips, carrots, berries, nuts and chrysanthemums.

Though Katoh is what the Japanese call iki, meaning dashing and chic, she says that she abhors fashion for its own sake, preferring instead style that derives ultimately from utility.

She said, "I love what other people reject," or what she describes as heta, a taste for that imperfection that adds zest in a country where perfection rules.

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Germany Wary on Rate Cuts

Tietmeyer: Hiatus For 'Time Being'

FRANKFURT — Hans Tiet-meyer, president of the Bundes-bank, said Monday that the Ger-man central bank planned no more rate cuts in the near future, signaling at least a temporary hiatus after several years of reductions.

"We are not following a step-by-step cut in interest rates for the time being," he said at a news conference in Helsinki.

He was responding to a question on whether his comments last week in the German magazine Spiegel that the rate horizon was clear meant that there would not be official rate cuts in the short term. German financial markets were

closed Monday for a public holiday. but mark-bond futures on the London International Financial Futures Exchange tumbled on the news.

Analysis interpreted the comments to mean there would be a pause in cuts in the discount and Lombard rates, the respective floor and ceiling of German rates. The analysis noted that the Bundesbank was likely to continue to make cuts in its securities repurchase rate, or repo rate, which is the leading interest rate for the German money market, but that the pace of the cuts may slow.

The repo rate declined to 5,23 percent last week from 5.35 percent in the preceding week.

Repo-rate cuts "will continue but at a decelerated pace," said Rolf Günther Thumann, an economist at Salomon Brothers Inc. in London, "I wouldn't expect the magnitude of last week's."

The decision to put rate cuts on hold apparently reflects in part the view that German money supply growth remains higher than the Bundesbank's target of 4 to 6 per-cent, analysts said. It grew at a rate of 15.4 percent in March.

Consumer inflation, however continues to recede and stood at 3.1 percent in West Germany in April,

British Airways Is Flying High, But **Troubles Loom**

International Herald Tribune, Tuesday, May 24, 1994

By Erik Ipsen

LONDON - British Airways PLC is putting miles between itself and the rest of the airline industry in the race for the title of the world's most profitable air carrier.

On Monday, BA announced pretax profit for the year ended March 31 of £301 million (\$454 million), a 63 percent rise over the previous financial year. BA itself contrasted that result with the large losses rung up last year by many international carriers.

But all was not good news. The arrline's chairman Sir Colin Marshall said that his vision of creating a truly global airline had hit a potentially costly snag: He said BA may be forced to write off the value of its 24.6 percent stake in America's sixthlargest airline, USAir Inc.

Key to BA's recent profitability has been its holding of nearly 40 percent of the takeoff and landing slots at London's Heathrow Airport, where demand for such slots far exceeds supply.

Only two U.S. carriers, United and Aroerican, have landing rights there, and neither has as many slots as it would like. "The incumbents at Heath-

row do enjoy near-monopoly profits from their positions at what is the leading international airport in Europe, if not the world," said Guy Kekwick, an analyst at Lehman Brothers in London. "It is a fortunate position to be in."

In recent years BA has built on that privileged position by taking perhaps the most aggressive approach to cost-cutting of

any major European airline. But USAir's woes are worri-some. Since January 1993. British Airways has spent £275.3 million huilding up its share in the troubled American airline which has lost money in each of the last six years and nearly \$1 billion in the last two years

investment now lies in the hands are currently mulling a reorgani-zation plan designed to cut costs and boost profits that was put to

them recently by USAir's man-

Analysts in London predicted Monday that a failure of those talks could lead USAir into Chapter 1t bankruptcy and prompt a write-off for BA of the bulk, if not all of its investment.

"If USAir goes into hank-ruptcy then I think BA will have to write down all of their investmeni just like KLM did with Northwest," said Andrew Darke, an airline analyst with the Williams de Broe broker-

Earlier this year, BA put plans on hold to invest an additional \$450 million in USAir by 1998, citing uncertainty over the outcome of USAir's crucial restructuring efforts.

Ironically, BA said its partnership with USAir has paid off handsomely. Last year, the USAir relationship earned BA just under £10 million, a figure the airline forecast would climb to £70 million this year from a combination of revenue gains and cost cuts.

The bulk of those gains have come from code-sharing agreements by which the two airlines are able to book passengers on each others flights. BA also said it expected a £20 million gain from combining the carriers' frequent-flyer programs.

Some analysis noted that the expected £70 million gain for this year would stoke competitive fires between BA and its hig American competitors.

Earlier this year, some U.S. carriers sought unsuccessfully to block an extension of BA's code-sharing deal with USAir on the grounds that it gave the British carrier an unfair advantage in the huge U.S. market.

Sandoz to Buy Gerber For \$3.7 Billion in Cash

NEW YORK - Sandoz AG, the Swiss pharmaceuticals company. said Monday it would acquire Gerber Products Co. in a \$3.7 billion cash deal.

The Swiss company, based in Ba-el, said it will offer \$53 a share for all Gerber shares, amounting to a premium of 53 percent above the bahy-food maker's Friday closing price of \$34.625. The company's share price soared 46 percent from Friday, to a closing quote of \$50.50 on Monday.

Earlier this month, Rocbe Holding Ltd., another Basel-based emicals company, purchased Syntex Corp., a U.S. drug company, for \$5.3 billion in cash.

Sandoz, one of the world's largest chemicals concerns, had sales of S10.3 billion last year and net income of \$1.2 billion. It has interests in pharmaceuticals, chemicals, nu-trition, seeds and the construction

Gerber Products, based in Fremont. Michigan, is a developer and marketer of baby food and care products with sales of about \$1.2

billion. It claims 70 percent of the U.S. baby foods market. The Sandoz acquisition of the fourth quarter of 1994, to \$25.6 Gerber doubles the size of the San-doz food products division, which a \$22.4 million restructuring charge

est-growing part of the company. It period a year earlier had included also dramatically expands the division's presence in the United Sandoz's nutrition division had

sales of \$1.2 billion, but only 14 percent of that was in the United States. Gerber had sales of \$1.2 billion in 1994 and 89 percent origi-

statement that the company spent many months evaluating its best course and that joining with Sandoz would aid it internationally.

"Sandoz has in place the international structure and presence to capitalize on the Gerber brand and expertise in child nutrition." said Rolf Schweizer, chief executive of Sandoz Ltd. "Gerber's position in North America strengthens our existing base of nutrition products there."

The companies said that the obligation for Sandoz to purchase shares would have to be approved by regulators. They said they expected to close the tender offer in three to six months.

Gerber also reported Monday that its profit fell 40.6 percent in

includes Ovaltine and other con- to cut labor and overhead cos sumer brands. The unit is the fast- while earnings in the comparat Analysis in Zurich said the Swi

market, which was closed on Mo day for a holdiay, was likely react negatively at first, largely Sandoz's earnings.

nated in North America.

Alfred Piergallini, Gerber chairman and chief executive, said in a challenge that the characteristics.

"With the general mood in the market, earnings dilution isn't take may be said in a challenge that the characteristics." lauer, an analyst at Bank Sal. Of penheimer Jr. in Zurich. Wondering whether Sandoz v paying too much, Mr. Hasslau said the overall price represente

> before restructuring charges \$127 million in the company's nancial year, which ended March. But he said the companies wer likely to benefit from the synergic to be had from the merger.

about 29 times Gerber's net incor

tactical move is correct," be said. In recent years, Sandoz has ag gressively bought marketing right to research in the U.S. and expand ed its nutritional line. In 1990, talk were called off that were meant combine Sandoz's agrochemical segment with that of Schering AC

of Germany in a joint venture.
(Bloomberg, Reuters, AP

Greece Readies Phone Sale

ATHENS - Greece said Monday it would sell as much as 25 percent of the Greek telecommunications company OTE this year, a move it boped would energize an Athens bourse reeling from the drachma crisis. But analysis warned that the government would need to tiree the sale carefully to avoid causing more problems for the stock exchange.

The stake in the profitable telecommunications company, which has been scheduled for privalization since 1990, will also be offered for sale on stock exchanges in the United States and Japan, the national economy minister, Yannos Papandoniou, said. He did not say exactly how much of the company would be

sold in each country.

The company, whose official name is Greek Telecommunications Organization, has shown annual profit recently of 150 billion to 200 hillion drachmas (\$602 million to \$802 million).

"We're talking about a chain reaction — a healthy bourse and OTE's flotation, which will improve stocks further and help roore public companies to be listed, lakovos Diamandopoulos of M. Kyranis Securities said.

He said a valuation for the company would be announced after consultations with financial advisers. with the terms of the sale to be contained in a bill for presentation in the Parliament, where the government has a substantial majority.

But if the Socialist government orders the flotation when the bourse is still down, it may have trouble selling the shares, or the company's listing could cause a sell-off in the rest of the market as investors scramble for OTE stock,

"If OTE is floated when the bourse is down because of high interest rates, the market will crash." Tasos Rapakoulias of Katsoulis Securities said. "It's a ques-

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

Thinking Ahead /Commentary

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By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

ASHINGTON — How global is globalization? Not, the answer appears to be, as global as you might think. Rather than posing a threat to the industrial countries, as commonly supposed, it may be more dangerous for developing countries.

Indeed, some economists fear, large parts of the globe — particularly the poorer parts — risk exclusion from the globalization process.

Of course, many aspects of globalization are genuine. With the triumph of market economics, barriers are falling; modern communications are shrinking the planet; financial markets are open around the clock, and companies increasingly operate worldwide.

As a result, many in the industrial countries fear that manufacturing production and jobs will disappear en masse to low-wage developing countries.

Those fears are largely misplaced. Far from spreading around the world, production is in fact being regionalized — and much of it is heading to the main advanced regions in North America, Europe and Asia. Although most mainstream economists have missed it, what we are witnessing is not

globalization, but global localization, due in large part to new methods of production and management that are consigning Henry Ford's traditional assembly line to the trasb heap of history: That at any rate is the argument rather convincingly advanced by Charles Oman in a new study of globalization and regionalization by the Organiziation for Economic Coopera-tion and Development's Development Center.

It is true that starting in the 1970s, the industrial world's multinational corporations started shifting production to low-wage

countries and exporting the output back to their home markets.

But that trend, says Mr. Oman, is decelerat-ing and in some industries actually reversing.

One major reason is that in many industries the share of low-skilled labor in produc-

Fears that work will flow to low-wage countries are largely misplaced.

tion costs has been rapidly falling — from around 25 percent in the 1970s to perhaps 5 percent or 10 percent today.

Another is that it is increasingly important

One result is that the move from high-wage to low-wage areas, insofar as it continues, will increasingly be within regions rather than between them. In Europe, companies will be more likely to move operations from Germany to Portugal or Eastern Europe than to

Latin America or Asia.

Production for the North American market is more likely to move to low-wage areas in the United States or Mexico.

insulate themselves from potential trade wars and currency fluctuations.

The change, says Mr. Oman, is ironic. Not only is it happening just as many developing countries turn outward and seek to become low-wage sites for production to serve global markets; it also comes as a rising chorus of protectionist voices in some industrial coun-tries is mistakenly blaming unemployment and declining incomes on a shift of production to developing countries.

That means that when developing countries are finally liberalizing their own trade policies, they face the threat that the advanced countries will impose higher harriers against their exports.

Most companies from developing coun-tries are unlikely to be able to afford to set up production inside the advanced econmic blocs, and many developing countries may new post-Fordist production techniques.

tion has weakened—as demonstrated by the prolonged difficulty in concluding the Un-guay Round. But the developing countries' interest in liberalization is much greater.

So the developing nations are likely to continue to press for closer links with blocs such as the North American Free Trade Area and the European Union. Their companies will seek more tie-ups with companies in the industrial countries.

By setting up shop inside each of the three ry Ford did not have to worry about that.

Fox Network Snatches 12 U.S. Affiliates

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches NEW YORK — News Corp.'s Fox Broadcasting Co. on Monday announced a \$500 million joint venture with New World Commu-

nications Group Inc. that will give the Fox television network 12 stations now affiliated with its big three rivals.

Fox and New World, which produced "The Wonder Years" and "Santa Barbara" television series, said the alliance would result in the largest network affiliation realignment in television history. At the same time. Fox and New

World will jointly develop syndicated programming that will run on Fox and New World stations.

The agreement calls for up to 12 stations owned or to be acquired by

Murdoch, chairman of News Corp. production companies." Mr. Murdoch launched the Fox network seven years ago with the

The network, seeking to move beyond its youth-oriented market, recently shocked its competitors by outbidding them for the rights to

"With this strategic alliance, New

New World, "That, plus significant "This agreement will forever access to the Fox network for our change the competitive landscape series and movie programs, puts us

New World's five currently owned and operated VHF stations S2 billion purebase of seven television stations from Metromedia Co.

The network, seeking to move WJW-TV Cleveland, WAGA-TV Atlanta, WTVT-TV Tampa and WITI-TV Milwaukee.

New World has an option to acbroadcast the National Fontball quire a major stake in Argylc Television Holding Inc., which owns four television stations in Texas, Missoutelevision station ri and Alabama. New World said if World emerges as a leading syndi- it were to exercise its option and cated program provider in a highly gain control of Argyle, it would af-

New World to change their net-work affiliations to Fox from ABC. liam Bevins, the chief executive of New World's acquisition of Argyle New World's acquisition of Argyle requires approval from the Federal Communications Commission.

New World also is in the process of network television," said Rupert in the leading ranks of television of buying four stations from Great, American Communications Corp.
All four of those stations would become Fox affiliates.
Industry analysts said CBS, cur-

rently the most popular U.S. television network, had the most to lose from the affiliation shift. Eight of the stations that are to switch affiliations with Fox are now affiliated

with CBS. CBS shares fell in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange, while News Corp.'s American dewhile News Cosp. ...
positary receipts rose.
(Reuters, AP)

for producers to be close to their customers find it hard to attract companies using the and to their suppliers of parts and services. Both these trends are reinforced by the new One result of the new set-up, Mr. Oman flexible production techniques that rely on **State Firms** says, is that the industrialized countries' collechighly trained and motivated labor forces, contive will to pursue multilateral trade liberalizatinuous innovation and just-in-time delivery of components. They require educated workers and good transport and communications. Agence France-Presse

ity, reports said Monday.

But, says Mr. Oman, the question remains: Will globalization he globalized? At least Hen-

China Banks Urged to Aid

BEIJING - Zhu Rongii. China's deputy prime minister, has called for banks to make credit more freety available to state-owned companies hit by the gov-ernment's anti-inflation policy as a means of preserving social stabil-

The call by Mr. Zhu, who is also governor of China's central bank. confirmed recent signs that fears of labor unrest and calls for help from the unprofitable state companies had prompted the government to loosen its light credit policy, despite inflation that continues to run ai more than 20 percent.

The state sector was hit hadly hy the credit clampdown in the first quarter, when about half of the companies reported losses, compared with about one-third of them a year earlier.

The newspaper People's Daily quoted Mr. Zhu as saving banks and local governments should differentiate good companies from had and "give their full support to those enterprises that are able to sell their products, can repay their debis and are efficient."

At the same time, he said, "longterm loss-makers that have no hope of turning a profit should be allowed to go bankrupt, at first on a trial basis and then "more broadly

But diplomats said the remarks reflected the government's desire for a selective approach to credit loosening rather than any real confimitment to allowing enterprises in the state-owned sector - which is estimated to have 10 author sur-

+230 plus workers — go banknipt. "I don't sense from other statements that they're about to let state enterprises go banktispi." one dip-



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| Part | LESS 2.1219 42394 6.6851 1.651.89 2.1671 39.754 1.47N 122.188 1.6872 19744 1.4866 9.79N N.O. N.O. 2.251.44 N.O. N.O. N.O. N.O. N.O. N.O. 102.773 **Key Money Rates** 1 SDR 1.866 93M N.J. PLA RECOMMENT OF THE N.J. WISG N.Q. 19293
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a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; ": Units of 100; N.Q.; not quoted; N.A.; not Prime rate Federal stress 3-month CDs | Currency | Per S | Currency | May 23 Suites franc 1.49G 1.40G 1.40G Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdom); Indosuez Bank (Brusshi); Banco Commerciale Hollana (Milan); Agence France Presse (Parla); Bank of Yokro (Tokro); Reyal Bank of Canada (Toronta); UMF (SDR), Other data from Reuters and AP.

May 23/May 20 Eurocurrency Deposits

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France

commodity Prices lam Bonds, Stocks

NEW YORK - Bond prices nged Monday as a rise in comdity prices entered its second k, raising fears of inflation. stocks also fell, although losses re not as severe as in the credit

The price of the benchmark 30-Treasury bond dropped 1 32 point, to 85 31:32, while the

U.S. Stocks

ild jumped to 7.45 percent from i0 percent Friday. Weakness in bond prices helped ag down stocks. The Dow Jones fustrial average closed down .94 points, at 3,742,41, while losissues outpaced gaining ones on New York Stock Exchange hy a

IO-3 ratio.
"You can't be real positive on e bond when commodities are ing up." said Edward Yardeni. tief economist at C.J. Lawnce/ Deutsche Bank Securities. That's just the way it is."

While recent government data we offered little evidence of inflaon, the rising commodity prices ould mean it lies ahead, some aders said.

"People still see longer-term sectors of inflation, given the way ommodity prices are acting," said dward Laux, a trader at Kidder. eabody & Co.

Inflation erodes the value of xed-income securities and could rompt the Federal Reserve Board raise interest rates a fifth time his year to try to reign in inflation. Stock and bond prices rallied last reek after the Fed raised interest ates by a larger than expected targin. Part of that rally was toked by sentiment that the cenral bank was through altering nonetary policy for the present. But the commodity tally bas

rased that sentiment, 'The perception is we're going to ee another round of tightening, probably in July," said Richard liardullo, a trader at Eagle Asset

The Commodity Research Bureau's index of 21 key commodity prices, often considered a leading inflation indicator, was pushed to a three and a-half-year high by gains in copper, crude oil, cocoa and col-

Gold prices also rose as investors bought the metal as a hedge against inflation. On the Commodity Ex-change in New York, gold for June delivery rose \$3.60 an ounce, to

Rising gold prices gave a lift to gold mining companies. Newmont Mining rose 1% to 42% and American Barrick Resources gained % to

25% in active trading.
Food companies also bucked the stock market's downtrend, gaining as Sandoz's plans to buy Gerber Products (ueled speculation about Follows the world's located speculation about future mergers in the industry.

Gerber rose 151: to 501% and topped the Big Board's most-active list.

Follows the world's located speculation about Gerber rose list.

Ellows the world's located speculation about Gerber rose 151: to 501% and topped the Big Board's most-active list.

Kellogg, the world's largest cereal maker, rose 1% to 52, while General Mills gained 1% to 53%.

Eastman Kodak jumped 14 to 47 in active trading, still benefiting from a federal court decision Fri-day that lifted a decades-old decree that had kept the photographicproducts maker from selling private label film

CBS dropped 15th to 288 on news that the rival Fox Broadcasting was adding 12 network affiliates, & of them now affiliated with CBS. The American depositary receipts of News Corp., which owns Fox, rose 4 to 52%

Shares of New World Communications, which linked with Fox, rose 1 13/16 to 10% in active overthe-counter trading.

In over-the-counter trading.
Kurzweil Applied Intelligence fell
24 to 3%. The company, which is active in voice-recognition technology, said it would restate recent ogy, said it would restate recent financial results because of dubious sales and after several top executives resigned.

(Bloomberg, AP)

EUROPEAN FUTURES Dow Jones Averages The Dow Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial average Standard & Poor's Indexes High Low Close Chips 39M BRENT CRUDE DIL ((PE) 3600 metric Run 5576.00 5600.00 5545.00 5555.00 5665.00 5675.00 5620.00 5625.00 lai High Grade; NYSE Indexes 3700 4 High Low Lost Che. 974.50 915.56 965.50 966.50 999.00 1000.00 989.00 990.00 251 58 296.07 250.78 --0.80 209.94 308.17 209.14 --0.78 245.61 244.87 241.37 --0.79 206.48 204.42 705.08 --1.41 714.77 713.10 313.57 --0.70 Financia Stock Indexes FTSE 100 (LIPFE) LOw **NASDAQ** Indexes 1993 Seurces: Matil. Associated London Int'l Financial Putures El **NYSE Most Actives** AMEX Stock Index Dividends S-MONTH Eligopollars (LIFFE) ST million - pts of 190 pcf High Low Last Chg 438.66 437.30 437.64 --0.5 Dow Jones Bond Averages 3-MONTH EUROMARICS (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 190 pc Ch'ye STOCK SPLIT NYSE Diary **NASDAQ Most Actives** 1027 1746 647 2820 29 41 REDUCES LONG GILT (LIFFE) AMEX Diary GEGNAN GOVERNMENT ELING (LIFFE) DM 250,00 - pis of 100 pct Jun 95.6 94.5 94.0 — 0.79 Sep 94.94 94.21 — 0.79 Est, volume: 75,007. Open int.: 170,174 organ Keepon x 6-17 7-15 corrected record date. Close Prev. 305 287 219 811 14 275 329 208 812 12 15 **AMEX Most Actives** NASDAQ Diary 1576 1538 1965 5021 73 Certain offerings of securities, furancial services or merests in real estate published in this newspaper are not authorized in certain **Spot Commodities** Tribune is distributed, including the United States of America, and do not constitute **Market Sales**

Dollar Is Undermined By Slumping Stocks

Bloomhere Business New?

NEW YORK - The dollar fell Monday against most major currencies today after U.S. stocks and bonds tumbled and the Bundesbank gave indications it would not soon lower rates, raising concern about the health of dollar-denominated assets.

"People are still very bearish about the dollar," said Tom Hoge,

Foreign Exchange

vice president of corporate currency trading at Bank of New York. Nobody is comfortable holding American assets."
"It looks like there's a buyers"

strike on the dollar right now." said Victor Polce, head of foreign-exchange marketing at Commerz-bank. "It's under pressure."

U.S. Treasury bonds sank last week after the Commodity Research Bureau's index, a closely watched gauge of inflation, rose to its highest level in three-and-a-half years. The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond fell by more than a point on Friday and by an eveo larger margin on Monday.



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The dollar closed at 1.6436 DM on Monday, down from a closing quote of 1.6465 DM on Friday. Trading was less active than usual because many European markets were closed for a holiday. But London, the world's largest foreign ex-

change center, was open. Dealers said that there were conmarks after it was reported that portation. sinki that rates would not fall again

The Bundesbank last cut interest rates on May 11.

Against other currencies, the dollar closed at 1.4048 Swiss francs, off slightly from a closing rate on Friday at 1.4051 francs, and at 5.6263 French francs, little

changed from Friday.

The dollar was little changed at 104.39 yen, slightly higher than a closing rate on Friday at 103.87 yen. It was supported by optimism that the United States and Japan would soon break an impasse in trade relations. U.S. and Japanese negotiators met for a fourth day on Monday to try and restart formal trade negotiations, which broke down in February. Progress in trade talks would

help the dollar because America is considered unlikely to call for a strong yea if Japan makes concessions aimed at curbing their trade surplus with the United States. The dollar fell against the year last year after President Bill Clinton and his aides said a strong ven would trim the surplus by making Japan's exports more expensive.

U.S. Trade Representative Mick-ey Kantor said the talks were moving in a "very positive manner."

State Price Increases a Rude Awakening in Cuba

offerings of securities, services or ime

these jurisdictions. The International Herald Tribune assumes no responsibility what over

U.S. FUTURES

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches HAVANA - The Cuban government on

Monday announced sharp increases in prices of certain goods and services as part of an effort to rein in an expanding budget deficit.

The executive committee of the Council of

Ministers decreed rises of at least 50 percent in the price of cigarettes, cigars, alcoholic beverages, gasoline, diesel fuel, electric power, postal siderable sales of the dollar for and telegraphic services and nonurban trans-

lished in Trabajadores, the weekly official publication of the state-run labor union.

Although the increases were steep, prices were still below black-market costs for the goods and services affected, sources said. Fares for inter-city buses rose 116 percent, while domestic air fares were up 80 percent

and train fares were raised 60 percent. Electricity, which is severely rationed, also was targeted for big increases proportional to the amount consumed.

Bundesbank President Hans Tietmeyer had told journalists in Hel-sinki that rates would not fall again.

The new prices and fees are to go into effect Cuba's communist government is seeking to reduce a 4.2 billion peso (\$3.18 billion) budget

deficit and an estimated 12 billion peso surplus in the money supply,

Under a package of measures authorized by the National Assembly on May 2, the price increases are to be followed by other steps, including a progressive income tax and reduc-tions in subsidies to state enterprises.

Authorities on the Caribbean island, which is battling an economic crisis, have been prepar-ing public opinion for months for measures viewed as painful but unavoidable. (Reuters, AFP, AP)

+2.15 26.046 -7.90 14.595 -6.00 19.723 -6.00 5.340 -4.00 435 -6.00 91 -5.75 41

U.S./AT THE CLOSE **UAL and Unions Alter Buyout Plan**

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CHICAGO (AP) - The parent of United Airlines and unions reprecHicago (AP) — The parent of United Airlines and unions representing its pilots and machinists have agreed to modify their \$4.9 billion proposal to form the largest U.S. employee-owned company.

UAL Corp.'s sagging stock price and growing discontent among union members had reportedly put the deal in jeopardy.

The company disclosed the agreement on Sunday. It would grant workers a larger mittal stake in the airline, make it easier for that ownership to be boosted later on and could increase the percentage of cash paid to existing shareholders.

cash paid to existing shareholders.

If the average market price of UAL stock exceeds \$136 for the first year.

If the average market price of UAL stock exceeds \$136 for the first year. after the deal is closed, the stake employees own would rise as high as 63 percent. The original proposal set a threshold of \$170 a share. The stock closed Monday at \$120.75, up \$1.375 from Friday.

Dresser to Buy Oil-Equipment Firm

DALIAS (Bloomberg) — Dresser Industries Inc. agreed Monday to
acquire Wheatley TXT Corp., a maker of oil-field production equipment,
in a stock swap valued at about \$195 million, or \$16.25 a share.
Under terms of the agreement, each 10 Wheatley common shares will
be exchanged for seven Dresser shares, provided that Dresser stock trades
at an average of \$20 to \$27 a share before the transaction is approved by
Wheatley shareholders.

Motorola, Soros Buy Echelon Stakes

PALO ALTO, California (Bloomberg) — Echelon Corp. said Monday that Motorola Inc. had raised its stake in the closely held technology

that Motorola Inc. had traised its stake in the closely held technology company to 21 percent and that George Soros' Quantum Fund bought an initial 5.4 percent interest.

Motorola and Quantum invested \$10 million each in Echelon, a start-up company founded by A.C. Markkula, chairman of Apple. Motorola has already invested \$20 million.

"We saw that key companies in building, home, and industrial automation were adopting Echelon's technology." Gary Gladstein, managing director of Soros Fund Management, said.

U.S. to Challenge GATT on Tuna

WASHINGTON (AFP)—The United States will challenge a GATT ruling against U.S. embargoes of tuna imports on the grounds that the GATT panel did not carry out a fair hearing, the office of the U.S. Trade

A panel of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade ruled Friday that U.S. embargoes of tuna imports on environmental grounds were inconsistent with U.S. obligations under GATT. Washington had banned some imports of tuna caught using nets that endanger dolphins.

Birmingham Steel Unit to Expand

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama (Bloomberg) — Birmingham Steel Corp. said Monday its American Steel & Wire Co. unit would build a \$75 million rolling steel mill to double the unit's production, to about 1.1 million tons annually.

The new mill is expected to begin operation in 1996. The steelmaker

said it was looking at prospective sites and expected to select one in the next 60 days. Construction will be financed in part from the proceeds of a recent \$154 million public offering of 5,750,000 common shares.

For the Record

Lockheed Corp. said it would invest \$150 million over three years to form a company, Space Imaging Inc., to enter the commercial satellite imagery market.

Apple Computer Inc., International Business Machines Corp. and Scientific Atlanta Inc. said they will join forces to develop user-friendly software for interactive home television systems. (Knight Ridder) SuperMac Technology Inc.'s shares rose as much as 23 percent in early trading after the graphics company announced plans to be acquired by Radius Inc. in a stock swap valued at \$80.5 million. (Bloomberg)

Weekend Box Office

·The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES - "Maverick" dominated the U. S. box office with a gross of \$17.2 million over the weekend. Following are the top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

1. "Moverick" . 2. "The Crow" 3, "When a Man Loves a Warners" 4, "Crocktyn" 5, "Four Weddings and a Funerat" 4, "With Honers" e, with Honors" 7, "Three Ninles Kick Bock" 8, "No Escape" 9, "Clean Sigle" 18. "Even Cowgirls Get The Blues"

U.S. Acts on Digital Signature

NEW YORK (NYT) — The U.S. government quietly adopted a standard last week for creating digital-electronic signatures that cannot be forged, using a method developed by researchers at the National Security Agency that has been bitterly opposed by many computer companies.

A digital signature allows one person to produce a specially encrypted number that anyone can later verify could only have been produced by that individual. Digital signatures are vital in the information age because

that individual. Digital signatures are vital in the information age because they can authenticate electronic documents and ensure that the documents have not been tampered with or altered in any way.

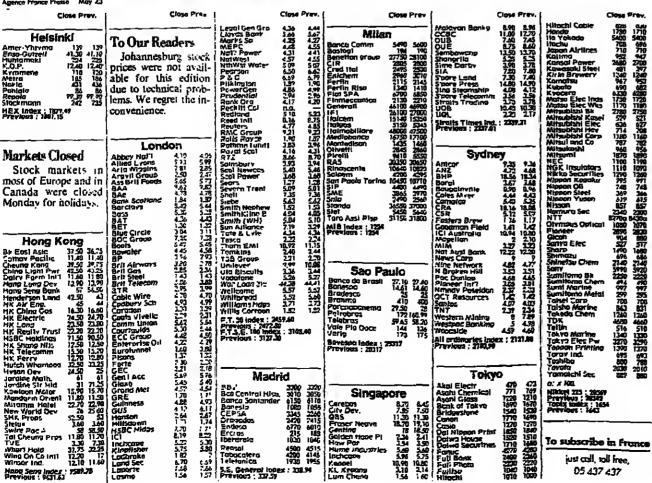
The decision places Washington at odds with many large hardware and software companies, which use a competing approach developed by RSA Data Security Inc., a software company in Redwood City, California.

Critics have charged that the government standard is inefficient, that the selection process for the underlying algorithm was not public, that time provided for public analysis was not sufficient and that the algorithm chosen by the government may infringe on patents field by RSA and others.

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Investor's Europe

Banks Agree To Cut Back Poland's Debt

WARSAW - Poland and its Western ereditor banks have reached agreement on terms to renegotiate the country's forcign debt of \$13.2 billion, a Polish official said Monday.

The buyback rate for the principal and outstanding interest was 41 cents to the dollar, Poland's chief negotiator, Krzysztof Krowacki, said to the PAP news agency.

The deal concluded over the weekend concerns implementation country's debt to the so-called London Club of commercial banks. Mr. Krowacki said the govern-

ment also proposed the possible conversion of some debt into equity in Polish companies.

Banks are expected to comment on the deal by June 29. The govern-

ment will later sign deht agreements with each of the creditor banks The agreement is final and we will have nothing else to offer to

banks which will not accept it," Mr. Krowacki said. The March 11 agreement.

duction of the debt, and this was comparable to conditions negotiated with the Paris Club of creditor countries. The creditor countries had agreed in 1991 to forgive 50 percent of Poland's foreign debt.

■ Poland Targets Piracy

Poland cracked down on copyright abuse on Monday, implementing a law intended to end video and music piracy and to strengthen intellectual property rights, Reuters re-ported from Warsaw.

of a general agreement reached

The law, passed by Parliament in

February and taking effect after a three-month grace period, is intended to end piracy that costs the state treasury millions of dollars a year and to bring Polish laws into line with international norms.

Polish artists welcomed the law but said its effectiveness would largely depend on how it is enforced.

This is a great day for Polish culture and also for the Polish economy," said Nicholas Garnett, director-general of the International Federation of the Phonographic

Industry. The legislation replaces a weak The March 11 agreement, and outdated 1952 copyright law reached after four years of talks, had provided for a 45 percent re-

Russia Moves to Make Taxes Lower but Harder to Evade

MOSCOW - Russia announced a series of measures Mooday designed to help its ailing economy. combining the carrot of lower taxes with the stick of lough controls on

companies' bank accounts.

Alexander Livshits, economic adviser to President Boris N. Yeltsin, said the moves, outlined in presidential decrees, would provide the legal base to continue Russia's

To combat tax evasion, the new regulations allow banks to openaccounts only for companies that are registered with Russia's tax authorities. Mr. Livshits said.

In addition, a company can have only one bank account, to prevent it from using bank transfers to hide money from authorities.

But, in a move designed to stimulate production, another decree or- to pay bills with money beld in dered the government to submit a ruble accounts. the transfer of the second of the second of

draft law on reducing the number of taxes and scrapping preferential tax treatment.

Taxes, including value-added tax and tax on profits, would fall from 10 percent to 20 percent, and joint ventures and foreign-owned companies would receive tax breaks. Russian companies, most of them set up by officials of the old Soviet Union to fulfill a central plan, have been hit hard by Russa's economic transformation. Many are closing or laying off workers because they cannot afford

to pay wages or buy supplies.

The decrees include a proposal to solve companies' debt problems. Mr. Livshits said the decree set a firm timetable for paying overdue debts and obliged companies to withdraw money from hard-currency accounts if they were unable

The Derivatives Scramble **Exchanges Rush to Cash In on Trend**

LONDON - Over-the-counter derivatives have become the world's hottest financial instruments despite calls for market regulation, and futures and options exchanges are scrambling to develop competing products to cash in on the trend.

Exchanges in France and Italy began trading new derivatives on Friday that are designed to muscle in on rivals' husiness. Other exchanges in Europe and beyond are forging alliances to secure

market share.
"It's cannibalistic," said Gary Delany, a manag-ing director of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. where many European corporate treasurers buy and sell currency options to hedge their companies' foreign exchange risks.

Derivatives are financial contracts that derive

their price from something else — usually physical commodities, stocks, bonds or currency rates. Some derivatives, such as futures and options, are traded on exchanges, which are generally more tightly regulated than the over-the-counter market. But because the exchanges have to pay for the

infrastructure of trading floors or computer-based trading systems and guarantee trades will be matched through clearing houses, exchange trading is more expensive for companies than the less-regulated over-the-counter market.

The OTC market also allows companies to tailor

products to hedge their individual risks, developng contracts such as interest-rate swaps or options on currencies that expire at dates set by the customer rather than by an exchange.

This flexibility has caused the over-the-counter market to boom and exchanges to rush to develop competing products.

Eyeing the successes of the Philadelphia exchange - where about \$2 billion worth of currency options trade each day - Marche à Terme International de France, the French lutures and options exchange, began trading nearly identical options that let buyers lock in exchange rates for months to come.

MATIF officials readily admit they're after the Philadelphia Stock Exchange's business.

"We hope French corporates will come back to the domestic market," said Patricia Rouast, a spokeswoman for MATIF in Paris. While the exchanges slug it out, many central bankers and lawmakers have voiced concern that

the widespread use of derivatives ultimately could destabilize world financial markets. For the most part, it is OTC derivatives that worry regulators. OTC derivatives have been blamed for the heavy losses revealed recently by

such multinational companies as Procter & Gamble Co. and Air Products & Chemicals Inc. Meantime, the prizes in the French and U.S. exchanges' trans-Atlantic tug-of-war are people such as Jean-Claude Coortoes,

As the treasurer the Paris-based Valeo SA, it is Mr. Coortoes's job to hedge against the currency risks the antomobile-components maker takes when it exports products or buys materials from abroad. About 44 percent of Valeo's products are sold in France, with the rest going to other Europe-

an countries and North and South America. Right now, Mr. Coortoes buys and sells options in the over-the-counter market, but with MATIF offering options so close to home, he said he might

opt for the Paris exchange. "We will try MATIF's options if we can get a cheaper price," he said.

Many French corporations are adept at using some form of currency options because they earn most of their profits in currencies other than the franc, said Eric Bertier, president of PaineWehber International SA in Paris, MATIF's new options are bound to succeed," he said.

But MATIF is not the only exchange trying to muscle in on rivals' business.

Italy's Telematic Options Exchange also launched a new product Friday; options on 10year Italian government bond futures that directly

While exchanges slug it out, central bankers and lawmakers have voiced concern that derivatives could destabilize the markets.

compete with options offered by London Interna-tional Financial Futures Exchange.

For their part, officials at LIFFE said they were not sweating. "We always welcome competition." said Caroline Denton, a spokeswoman for the London exchange. She said LIFFE executives thought the rival options would help generate more business for both exchanges.

Yet LIFFE has been unseated before by smaller rivals that use screen-based systems to trade futures and options - just like the Italian upstart.

Last year. LIFFE took on the four-year-old Meff Renta Fija in Barcelona by copying that exchange's 10-year Spanish bond futures. LIFFE was forced to scrap its contract after just five months for lack of trading.

Unlike Meff or the Italian exchange, the 10year-old LtFFE relies on Chicago-style open-out-cry trading, in which traders jostle in trading pits to shout buy and sell orders.

trading, while most smaller European exchanges, such as the Italian exchange and Germany's Deutsche Terminborse, use only screens because they're cheaper than setting up a floor. The German exchange also recently announced

electronic trading system, which was developed by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade and Reuters Holdings PLC. While the fledgling German exchange is banking

it would list its contracts on the Globex after-hours

on Globex offering wider exposure to its contracts, the Board of Trade has already abandoned the system and LIFFE recently decided not to join.

The exchanges appear more concerned with developing new ways to attract husiness than with the push toward tighter regulations of derivatives, and some central bank officials share that sentiment.

"Exchange derivatives are already out in the open and supervised," said Chris Bailey, a former member of the Bank of England's bond trading department and now a spokesman for the central bank.

U.K. Nears Award of Lottery License

LONDON - In a climax to months of secret deliberations, Britain will on Wednesday announce the name of the lucky winner of its national lottery license. The first since 1826, the most

recent in Europe and widely tipped to be the biggest in the world, Britain's lottery will be an expensive gamble that is likely to pay off richly for the successful bidder. Eight groups, including some big

blue-chip names, are in the running but the smart money is billing it as a two-horse race between the Camelot consortium and the Lotco group, with Richard Branson, the Virgin Group chaiman, viewed as an outside possibility.

Peter Davis, director of the lot-tery, will maintain the suspense up to the last moment, notifying winner and losers alike simultaneously by fax on Wednesday morning. He has scrutinized their plans in com-plete secrecy and judged them according to propriety, security and their ability to make the most money for "good causes."

Leisure analysts predicted the lottery, when up and running, would be one of Britain's higgest industries, generating up to £4 billion (\$6 billion) a year in revenue.

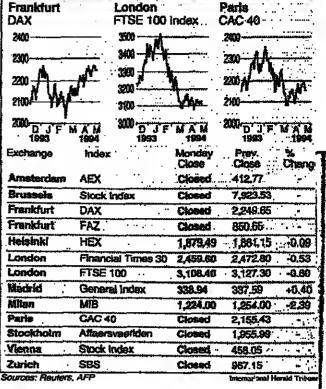
One bidder reckoned that his proposal would make £31 billion over the seven-year life of the li-cense. This would allow profit for the operator of £70 to £100 million, analysts said. Camelot, a group backed by two

veterans of the gaming business the U.S. corporation GTECH. which supplies lottery equipment in 24 countries, and De la Rue PLC, which has been in the business for two decades, bas been a favorite from the start. Lotco was seen more as an out-

sider, although analysts tend to like the caliber of its nine partners, which include Rank Organization PLC, Barclays Bank PLC and Schroders PLC.

Mr. Branson has based his bid on a high-profile pledge to give all proceeds to charity.

The government expects to spend around a quarter of the revenue on arts, sports, charities, herinot been devalued over the week-tage and a Millennium Fund to celebrate the year 2000. Mr. Davis as the governor of the Bank of hopes the lottery will be operating Greece, loannis Boutos, said, "We by late this year or early next, with around half the volume forming the ma policy, and we will support it prize fund.



Very briefly:

 Enichem SpA, the Italian ehemical concern, reported a 1993 consolidated net loss of 2.6 trillion lire (\$1.64 billion), compared with a loss of 1.56 trillion lire in 1992 Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni SpA, the state-owned Italian

insurance company, has delayed until Tuesday a pivotal meeting scheduled to pass statutes enabling INA to be sold to private investors.

. Time Warner Inc., the publishing and entertainment giant, and U.S. West Inc., the telecommunications concern, are negotiating with the Basque government to buy up to a 49 percent stake in a planned regional cable television company, according to newspaper reports in the Basque

Britain's seasonally adjusted trade deficit with countries outside the European Union narrowed to £566 million (\$855 million) in April from £686 million in March, according to Britain's central statistics office.

Bloomberg, AFX, AFP

Bank of Greece's Support Helps Drachma Recover

ATHENS - The drachma ained ground Monday, and Greek interbank interest rates eased slightly, as the central bank persisted in its defense of the currency.

disappointed that the drachma had

with all p

Currency dealers said investors,

cessary means.

The Bank of Greece had a \$30 million inflow at its daily currency fixing, a dealer said, pushing the Deutsche mark down by 1.1 percent. The drachma had declined by 2.2 percent against the mark in the

previous 10 days.

holiday

The one-month Athens interbank offered rate, an official reference rate, was set at 144.09 percent. down from 160 percent Friday.

Pressure on Greek markets also

was eased because many other Eu-

ropean markets were closed for a

LIVEE

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect ate trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Nintendo Has Weak Outlook As Profit Falls

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO - Nintendo Co. reported on Monday a sharp fall in profit for its latest financial year, and its outlook is weak, according to analysts and the video-game maker.

Rising competition, lack of European demand and the strong yen combined to cul consolidated net profit by 41 percent, to 52.65 bilion yen (\$505 million) from 88.61 billion, while sales fell to 485.61 billion yen, down 23 percent,

Current profit, a broad pretax measure used by Japanese compa-mes that includes investment and nonoperating results, fell 44 per-cent, to 92.83 billion yen.

Nintendo's weakness mirrored result: announced on Thursday by its rival Sega Enterprises Ltd., which said its current profit fell 22 percent last year, to 42,53 billion yen.

The earnings declines come at a time when Nintendo, creator of the Super Mario Brothers characters, and Sega, which offers Sonic the Hedgehog, are being challenged in the world game market by such companies as 3DO Corp. of the United States, and domestic rivals such as Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Sony Corp. and NEC Corp.'s NEC Home Electronics.

These comperitors are taking advantage of developments in semiconductor technology that allow

TOKYO — Japan's giant com-mercial and trust banks, which have

been trying hard to restore their

asset quality, are expected this week

to announce declines in profits for

the fifth year in a row, analysts and

These sources also said earnings

were likely to remain poor in the

current year, ending March 31, 1995. They said the banks were still

struggling to trim their huge load of

nonperforming loans to property

ventures dating from the late 1980s.

although there were signs that growth in bad loans was slowing.

credit banks reporting Friday.

Japan's 11 top city, or commer-

financial sources said Monday.

Japanese Banks Due to Post

Falling Profits for 5th Year

the processing of huge amounts of data required to produce realistic. three-dimensional images.

With several of these advanced machines due out at the end of this year, most game users have been holding off purchases, analysis said. Sega and Nintendo thus find themselves in the middle of product cycles at a time when new products are needed to stimulate sale

Nintendo predicted a partial recovery for its current financial year, with current profit rising 19 percent, to 110 billion. But it said it expected net income to slip 1 percent, to 52 billion yen and sales to drop 7 percent, to 450 billion.

The company said earnings this year were likely to be pressured by the weak European economy and by currency fluctuations. Nintendo said the European economy was likely to "stay out of step" with economic recovery in seen in the rest of the world

It said the future movements of currency markets remain voclear, while the Japanese business environment was likely to remain "severe." The company said it attempted

an average 45 percent decline in

parent-company current profit.
The declines, he said, would re-

sult mainly from write-offs of

about 2.4 trillion yen (\$23 billion)

of problem loans in the year ended

March 31, 1994, double the amount

the trust banks to post an average

decline of 30 percent in parent cur-

rent profit, despite increases of

Operating profit is pretax profit

from ordinary banking and bond business. Current profit, also be-

fore tax, includes gains and losses

According to a report obtained

Mr. Nishimnra said he expected

written off the previous year.

to cut costs in the year to March 1994 by starting production of its "Game Boy" products in China and establishing subsidiaries in Spain and Australia.

March, the third-largest monthly deficit on record, from \$4.63 bil-

> This has been a waste of money." said Kazuaki Harada, the chief economist at the Sanwa Research Institute. "The reason for the yen's rise is the trade surplus. And judging from the continuing large size of the surplus, I think we can expect an even stronger yen

C. Fred Bergsten, head of the Institute for International Economics in Washington, agrees: This is the most dramatic example of managed trade in the relationship between the U.S. and Japan over the last year or so. It's

The issue touches on one of the most sensitive aspects of the Unit-ed States' troubled relationship with Japan - not just Japan's gaping surplus, but what methods re appropriate for tackling it.

The United States has said Janan must cut its trade surplus or relations cannot improve. The re-

Is Japan Coyly Controlling Trade? Buying Dollars is Pushing Yen Down, Exports Up

ments in office since last summer

have said they share this goal. But

they have asked for more time to

Nevertheless, the Bank of Ja-

pan, which operates under the influence of the Finance Minis-

try, has consistently sold yen to

buy dollars, trying to counter heavy purchases of the yen by

investors, corporations and spec-

have said the bank's intervention

has been aimed at calming jittery markets or smoothing out the

many excessively volatile swings

They have also said the yen's

appreciation does not reflect un-derlying economic factors such as

the anemic economic growth rate

Privately, some officials char-acterize the heavy intervention as

a bolding action. The logic is that

if the yen's rise can be halted long

enough for the government to en-

act a credible program to reduce

the surplus, the market will take

The problem has been that the

verturents have been so weak

WHENEVER THE YEN ROSE ...

710

Supporting the Yen

... JAPAN SPENT HEAVILY TO BRAKE IT

previous and current coalition

that they have been unable to push through such a plan.

over and push the yen lower.

or low Japanese interest rates.

Japanese government officials

ulators, both here and abroad.

devise a plan.

By James Sterngold New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japanese officials have contended for months that they cannot accept American demands for guaranteed increases in imports because the measures would amount to interference with the free play of the markets. Yet, in another realm, the Japanese government has engaged in one of the heaviest waves of market intervention in memory in an attempt to manage the value of the yen and

keep Japan's exports flowing.
Data on Japan's foreign-exchange reserves show that since the beginning of last year, the Bank of Japan has used more than \$35 billion in an effort to brake a sharp rise in the value of the yen against the dollar, one of the most sustained and costly campaigns to control currency

values ever attempted.
The dollar was fixed Monday at 104.94 yen in Tokyo, down from 124.35 at the start of 1993. In 1990, a dollar bought 145 ven. Some economists say the intervention amounts to a policy of controlling Japan's trade flows, since the yen's rise is expected to reduce the huge trade surplus by

making Japanese goods more expensive overseas and by encouraging imports. Their concern was underscored by the release on Thursday of figures that showed the American merchandise trade deficit with Japan soared to \$5.8 billion in

lion in February. Critics have also said the intervention flies in the face of a responsible interplay of supply and demand, a principle to which Japan's government says it adheres.

very clear that the yen would have strengthened well beyond 100 in the absence of this intervention."

In some instances, the Bank of selling yen and buying foreign cur-Japan has had help from abroad. renders, usually dollars. The Federal Reserve Board in the United States and other central banks acted in concert with the Bank of Japan earlier this month, spending billions of dollars when the yen suddenly lurched and ignited fears of disruptions in stock \$5 billion or more this month. and bond markets.

But a number of economists say the sustained nature of the Japanese intervention and the huge amounts involved make clear that the effort is an attempt to interfere with market forces and, ultimately, manage trade in Japan's favor.

"They are spending money like water," said Richard Koo, a senior economist at the Nomura Research Institute. "If you are saying you are in favor of free trade, that means that you should let the yen go. If you intervene as they have, you are saving you don't want the price-adjustment mechanism to work. You can't have it both ways."

One of the best measures of a central bank's intervention in the currency markets is its reserves of foreign currencies and gold. Economists and Bank of Japan officials say that increases generally reflect occasions when the bank has been

Scale inverted to show the yen's dising value.

Not change in Japan's hard

Since February 1993, the value of Japan's reserves has risen from \$69.15 billion to \$104.6 billion last month, a record high, according to the Bank of Japan. The reserves are likely to increase by

conomists say, because of further intervention. lo the last decade, the major industrial nations acted jointly on several occasions to manage exchange rates to achieve their common policy objectives.

During a meeting at the Plaza Hotel in New York in September 1985, the governments agreed to reduce the value of the dollar and increase the value of the ven, in part to lower Japan's widening trade surplus.

The surplus did decline tempo-rarily, but now it has risen to more than \$130 billion annually. When President Bill Clinton took office, his administration vowed to attack the Japanese surpluses aggressively. After various Treasury officials hinted that they would not object to an ap-

the message.
The dollar fell to lows of almost 100 yen in August and was again ocar that level earlier this

preciation of the yen, traders got

The year's rise has burt Japanese exporters badly, making it unprofitable for many of them to sell goods overseas. Economists bere estimate that exporters break even at a level of about 115 yen to the dollar and begin to lose money below that.

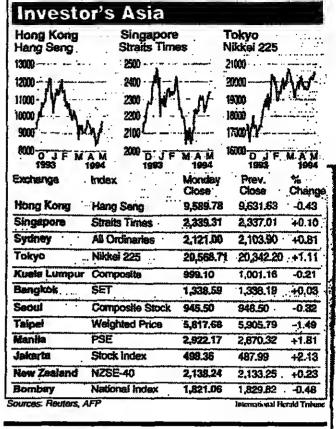
In addition, the slump in exports has slowed the economy. which is already in the midst of its longest recession since World

Many economists thus contend that Japan should take stronger measures to reduce its trade surplus to avoid the punishment of a rising yen. This could be done with a large increase in publicworks spending, tax reductions, interest-rate cuts or some combination of these steps, Toshihiro Kiribuchi, a former Finance Ministry official and now

an executive at Omron Corp., an electronics manufacturer, said he sympathized with the Bank of Japan's heavy intervention. He contended, bowever, that

the ultimate solution is not pouring money into the currency mar-ket but aggressive economic policies to reduce the surplus. To stop this, the Japanese

government has to come forward with a very effective package of lower interest rates and come up with more deregulation," Mr.



Very briefly:

 Komatsu Ltd. said its consolidated pretax earnings fell 55 percent from the previous year, to 13.9 billion yen (\$135 million), in the year ended March 31. The construction-equipment maker said sales were down 2.8 percent to 846 billion ven. NEC Corp. announced an agreement that it said would make it the first

company to set up a computer software research and development facility in China. The new company, NEC-CAS Software Laboratories Ltd., is to be capitalized at 150 million yen, with NEC bolding 90 percent.

 Planters Development Bank sought an unspecified amount in government aid after saying it had been affected by a securities scandal, making it the second bank in the Philippines to seek help after the collapse of

• Swire Pacific Ltd. signed an accord with Zhengzhou General Food Factory, a Chinese beverage company, to set up a joint venture producing Coca-Cola and Chinese brand soft drinks.

 MIM Holdings Ltd. of Australia said it sold all its 3.5 percent stake in the German metals producer Metallgesellschaft AG over the past few months for a total of about 62.5 million Australian dollars (\$46 million).

 Vietnam's industrial output rose 12.1 percent in the first four months of 1994 from a year earlier, the government said. AFP, Bloomberg, Renters

New Pact for Dow and Asahi

HONG KONG - Two of the world's leading chemical companies, Asahi Chemical Industry Co. of Japan and the U.S.-based Dow Chemical Co. said Monday they would form a venture to sell polystyrene products outside Japan.

The 50-50 joint venture, to be Kong, Thailand, Indonesia, Maiay-sia and Singapore, the companies operations in August.
(Bloomberg, AFP)

must be approved by the boards of both concerns, Asahi and Dow would jointly develop a polysty-rene grade to be sold under the trademark Styron. A spokesman for Asahi in Tokyo said that annual sales of the ven-

ture were forecast to reach 100 billion yen (\$96 million), and that the based in Hong Kong, would operate primarily in China, Hong in China, Indonesia and Thailand. Kong, Thailand, Indonesia, Malay-

that the 11 city banks would post, end of March. Hong Kong To Get BBC Back

cial, banks are due to announce on investments and other nononer-

earnings Thursday, with seven ma-jor trust banks and three long-term aside loan-loss reserves.

Yamaichi Research Institute of So-held by the 21 biggest banks curities & Economics, predicted amounted to 34 trillion year at the

Compiled by Our Suff From Dispatches HONG KONG - Wharf Cable Ltd. is expected to reach an accord soon with the British Broadcasting Corp. to deliver BBC's World Service Television to Hong Kong.

"We are finalizing the agree-ment," said a Wharf Cable spokes-man, Gilda Cheung, on Monday. Miss Cheung said that an official announcement would be made later this week.

Last month, News Corp. Ltd.'s

(AFP, AFX)

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STAR TV channel terminated its contract with the BBC on its North Asia network, which services Hong Kong China and Taiwan, replac-ing it with Mandarin-language movies. STAR TV still carries BBC World Service on its West Asia network.

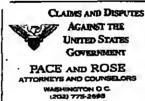
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Wharf Cable plans to introduce World Service Television, which offers primarily news but some entertainment programming, on its new International Channel



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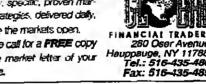
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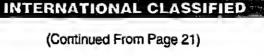
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Our Shareholders are invited to attend on Wednesday, June 1, 1994 at 11.00 a.m. at 69 route d'Esch in Luxembourg the

Annual Shareholders' General Meeting with the following agenda:

 Directors' Reports. 2. Auditors' Reports.

3. Approval of the Consolidated and Parent Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 1993. Appropriation of 1993 net income. 5. Discharge of Directors and Auditors.

 Directors' and Auditors' less for the year ended December 31, 1993. 7. Election of the members of the Board of Directors

and Auditors. 8. Authorization to the Board of Directors to repurchase

Company's shares. Our Shareholders are also invited to attend on Wednesday, June 1 1994 immediately after the close of the Annual Shareholders' General Meeting, at 69 route d'Esch in Luxembourg the

Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders with the following agenda:

To reword article 4 of the company's articles of incorporation as

Article 4. Purposes 4.1 The sole purpose of the company is the acquisition of

purchase, sale, holding and management of all kind of securities. 4.2 It may make loans and grant financial assistance and quarantees in any form whatsoever to companies or enter-

prises in which it has an interest or which are part of its group. It may acquire and resell its own shares in accordance with the conditions established by the law. In a general fashion it may carry out any operation which it may deem useful in the accomplishment and development of

Its purpose, always remaining however within the limits set by the law of July 31, 1929 governing holding companies, and by article 209 of the law of August 10, 1915 on commercial companies, as amended.

In order to be able to attend the ordinary and/or the extraordinary general meetings, holders of bearer shares will have to deposit their bearer shares five clear days before the date of the meeting, at the Registered Office of the company or with one of the following banks:

- in Italy: all the leading banks;

in Switzerland: Crédit Suisse, Banca Commerciale Italiana;

in the Federal Republic of Germany: Commercipank;

- in Great Britain: S.G. Warburg and Co., Lazard Brothers and Co.;

Every shareholder may be represented at the shareholders' meetings by a proxy, who need not himself (herself) be a shareholder.

but are entitled to vote only on the agenda item of the extraordinary meeting. For the extraordinary meeting of shareholders there is a quorum of at least 50% of both the ordinary and preferred shares of the company in issue and outstanding, and the resolution will require the concurrence of two thirds of the total number of each ordinary and preferred shares represented at the meeting.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



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In Luxembourg: Banque Internationale à Luxembourg;

in France: Lazard Frères & Cie.;

 in the Netherlands: Amsterdam-Rotterdam Banic - in Belgium: Banque Bruxelles Lambert.

The holders of preferred shares have the right to attend both meetings

Shareholders may, on and after May 20, 1994, inspect at the registered office of the company the reports of the Board of Directors, the annual financial statements and tha text of the proposed resolutions.

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Business Education

BRINGING THE WORLD TO THE CLASSROOM

rospective employers willing to pay the price for a business-school graduate expect to get an executive who can go into action right away in a rapidly changing and increasingly complex environment. At the same time, European and U.S. schools are competing ever more savagely for market share and recognition. This means that top schools everywhere are struggling to adapt their teaching methods to

meet the new demands. "Since we launched our first MBA and MSC programs back in the 1960s. the aim of these courses has changed considerably," says Leo Murray, director of Cranfield School of Management in Britain. "Today, we concentrate our teaching efforts on developing personal skills such as problem solving and leamwork."

The changes, however, are still less than revolutionary. A 1993 survey car-ried out among 59 European graduate schools by the Brussels-based European Foundation for Management Development, for instance, showed that lectures still accounted for 40.5 percent of total teaching time. Project work. case studies and group discussions took up 24.6 percent, 16.4 percent and 8.6 percent respectively, while computer simulations notched up a mere 3.8 percent of the total.

Paradoxically, at the same time that European business schools are competing for students, many are also looking for ways to link up in cooperative networks. The main purpose of this is to provide more cross-cultural courses at the European level by establishing networks and exchanges of students between different European countries. The procedure also helps to improve economies of scale by pooling resources at a time when the marketplace is demanding ever more sophisticated

teaching and research facilities. One prominent example of this approach is the Community of European Management Schools. CEMS comprises 12 universities and business schools in different European countries, including Cologne University in Germany, the London School of Economics in Britain and the Copenhagen Business

School in Denmark. The fundamental purpose of this association is the creation of a common European business qualification known as the CEMS

Master, "The CEMS Master, awarded to students in addition to the degree granted by their home institution, undeniably adds value to students' qualifications on graduation," says Staffan Burenstam Linder, president of the Stockholm School of Economics and chairman of CEMS. The procedure for setung up this additional qualification involves the creation of common standards among member schools and the progressive harmonization of degree courses.

"Case studies play a very important role both in our degree courses and our executive programs," says José Maria Pons, MBA director at IESE (Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Empresa) in Barcelona. "However, we use them as a springboard to collective thinking rather than as an illustration of a single solution to a problem. Employed in the latter way, cases can become quickly outdated, and even more importantly,

A body of European cases is now finally emerging

they fail to convey the complexity of real-life situations."

Originally, most cases were developed by American institutions like Harvard, but a body of European case material is finally emerging. European schools making a major input in this connection include the Institute for Management Development (IMD) in Switzerland and INSEAD in France. Cranfield coordinates the European Case Clearing House (ECCH).

The vital point about case teaching is that its strength depends as much on the quality of the teacher as on the quality of the case," says Gary Edelman, who was recently voted best lecturer by students at the Rotterdam School of Management, "Many European professors feel happier with the traditional academic-lecture approach,

and if you force the wrong people to adopt the case method, it gives the whole procedure a bad name."

SDA Bocconi in Milan is one of the growing number of schools that makes use of computer simulations for teaching purposes. "For example, we have devised a model-huilding simulation using a spreadsheet format, which allows students to work in small groups on different decision models and to compete with one another," says MBA Program Director Pamela Adams. "This helps students to appreciate the interactions between different issues and to learn how to operate in an integrated way."

The simulation might bring together. for example, information and issues from sectors such as marketing, finance and production, and it imitates the complex information flows within real businesses. "This approach encourages students to examine hoth quantitative and qualitative considerauons." explains Ms. Adams.

Other computer-assisted projects launched by SDA Bocconi include a tinance, banking and macroeconomic simulation called ArcoFund, Students are divided into small groups, and each group is given a notional capital sum of \$100 million to play with. This then has to be "invested" in stock-exchange indexes. "The driving force behind this game is the competition that it generates between the groups. says Ms. Adams. "The simulation continues throughout the year, and we see who has done best in November."

The California-based International University of America, which recruits MBA students in Europe, places particular emphasis on its personal-project approach. The purpose is to identify a topic that the student explores over the course of the program. This aims at developing research skills in a real-life American business setting," says IUA Professor Jack Forget.

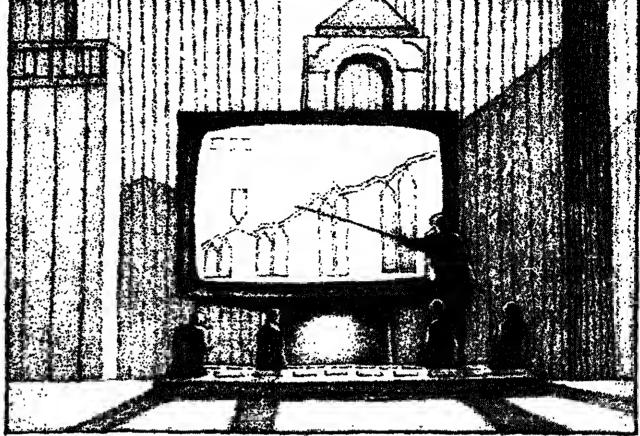
Many degree courses include a requirement for students to spend part of their course time working in a real-life business environment. The international MBA program run by the Rotterdam School of Management provides one example. "At the end of their first year,

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all our students have to spend three weeks analyzing a chosen company on a cross-functional basis." says Dean J. Wil Foppen. "Further company projects form part of the second year also."

At Manchester Business School in Britain. MBA students are divided into project groups of five or six to work on consulting assignments for companies. One project involves advising companics on mergers and acquisitions strategies while another looks at overseas market opportunities," says Manchester MBA Director Peter Barrar, "Students have to calculate what their costs will be to carry out the project, and they then submit a bid on this basis to the prospective customer company."

One example in the mergers and ac-

quisitions project involved bringing executives of the Blue Circle group of companies to the school, so that they could discuss their M&A strategy with students. Participants in the course then undertook research aimed at identifying potential target companies.

This project brought students face to face with the need in a real-life situation to combine analytical skills based on logic with softer skills connected with handling people situations," Mr. Barrar says. "For instance, under the first heading, they had to look at issues such as valuing businesses in accordance with their equity bases. The second aspect required them to consider factors such as the best way to avoid making experienced directors in the

target company feel they were under threat when it would be important to retain their services after the takeover.

IMD runs a scheme called TIE (Team Initiative Enterprise). "Students work in self-selected groups," says MBA Director Kamran Kashani. "Each of these bas to come up with a basic idea and a precise definition and then put it into practice."

The Groupe ESC Lyon provides a further variant. "One of our projects aims at motivating students to create a business," says ESC Lyon Vice President Philippe Albert, "Getting participants to create a working enterprise is one of the best teaching methods you can devise."

Michael Rowe

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SCHOOLS TAKE CLOSER LOOK AT THE BOTTOM LINE

rector-general of

the European Foundation for Management Development in Brussels, recently discussed the outlook for international business education with Axel Krause, corporate editor of the International Herald Tribune. Following are excepts from the inter-

How many of your nearly 200 European businessschool members are now tied into some kind of network, or international association, with another business schoot?

The vast majority - with at least one other school. The strong tendency has been privileging international links and particularly those programs with conti-

Is this a response to the apparent end of the Enroperm recession? Members are re-evaluat-

their costs of operating. Another new effect is that some companies in similar industries are joining together to form their own businesstraining schools. This enables them to be very practice-oriented. Is it true, as some deans

ing their programs, just as

companies are re-evaluating

say, that there are no profits in management education and that many schools lose That may be the case for

some schools. Most business schools are still surviving. even though they are also going through a cost-cutting, cost-evaluation exercise.

Does the trend you describe also reflect a move away from MBAs."

What everyone is realizing today is that we are talking about a continuous process in business education. The MBA is just one small aspect of management development, In fact, most

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strong tendency has been privileging international links."

business schools make most of their money through executive programs. What is the single most

important question asked

about costs of management education." As reflected in demands on us by our corporate members for workshops, the question is: how do you measure the cost and the effectiveness of management development? We hope to provide a tentative answer

pact on the bottom line. There will also be a related session dealing with impact on business performance. That is the question. Turning to academic research in management edu-

cotion, what new questions

A study was recently done

are being asked?

part of the research during a session at our annual conference in June in They are as much part of Copenhagen focused on imthe research as they are of

only source of research,

the teaching process. Cases can give academics entry into companies and then help bring practical experience back into the classroom, particularly if the case is from one's region of the world. So many cases have been American, and often

not appropriate for the European environment, so it is good that we are now getting cases from Eastern and Western Europe. This is why we sponsor an annual case-writing competition.

centives say repeatedly that How do you explain the research being conducted tosuccess of the use of Euroday is not relevant to their needs. Others urge a new pean cases in American partnership in research. The business schools? problem is translating con-

There are more and more demands in American ceptual research, and the phrases and words used to schools to internationalize express it, into something the curricula, and [European that is meaningful and uncases] offer a valuable source for doing that. I only wish we had more good casbers participate in doctoral es on Eastern Europe or on business in China.

What is your reaction to the establishment in Germany of a two-year executive MBA program by Deutsche Aerospace and Mercedes with Britain's Henley management college, which uses distance learning?

It is a trend. British Airways developed its own MBA, and the Danish Management Center has a new MBA developed by a consortium of companies. There are an increasing number of partnerships between companies and business schools. But the ultimate test of the success of these will depend on the quality of the students produced.

How do you react to recent surveys showing that only about 5 percent of wennen in European business make it to the top

There are a lot of successful women in small businesses, and that is where much of the growth is. The reason is that it is often easier to set up your own business rather than to integrate your style and yourself into big structure, which doesn't allow any flexibility.
What is the EFMD's inolvenient in China?

We have been managing the China Europe Management Institute. After seven ears of experience in Beijing, we are now moving the CEMI 10 Shanghai. The courses are intended for middle and senior management, and they regularly attract participants from major corporations operating in

The program provides our school members the opportunity to send their faculty to teach in China, a rare learning experience. It is part of the service we provide our members.



How to Attract Women

he percentage of women students at Europe's major business schools continues to rise steadily. and many institutions are launching specific campaigns to attract more women to their courses. Manchester Business School, for example, began a special recruitment drive just over three years ago that features initiatives such as the Guardian Vomen in Management Scholarship.

Overall, one-third of firstear Manchester MBA students are now female, with 48 on the part-time program and 24 percent on the full-

time course. Paradoxically, this trend coincides with the publication of a new report by the Institute of Management and Remuneration Economics showing that the percentage of women managers in Britain's largest organizations has fallen from 10.2 percent last year to 9.5 percent currently.

INSEAD says that it will more readily consider applications from younger candidates if they are women since they tend to be more mature than young men of the same though age. "At the other end of the spectrum, we try,

are also very happy to entertain applications from women in their early thirties who had earlier interrupted their careers to start a family," says Helen Henderson, INSEAD's director of admissions.

A recent survey of its 59 member schools carried out by the European Foundation for Management Development showed the highest percentage of female business sti-

dents in Finland (44 percent). France (39 percent) and Germany (34 percent). The three lowest scores were Switzerland (17 per-cent), Britain (20 percent) and Ireland (21 percent).

Placement experience still varies. "Because of the traditional role of women-interviewers cannot fully accept a self-assertive presentation by a woman candidate, whereas they might consider this a positive attribute in a man," says Bonnie Moy, director of the areer Planning Office at the Rotterdam. School of Management: The Groupe HEC in France, however, says it detects no obvious. discrimination by potential employers, although few women graduates go into indus-

NEW TRENDS IN RECRUITMENT

Special recruitment

drives are launched



ith more and more graduates ness schools of U.S. busicompeting for fewer and fewer jobs, on-site recruitment is quickly becoming a victim of corporate downsizing. Corporate recruiters once paid routine annual visits to universities to interview graduating MBAs; in , today's seller's market, however, students must seek out the recruiters. To make their job-seeking easier, uni-

versity placement officers

are banding together for

consortium recruiting and

are also using technology in innovative ways to match corporate jobs with their stu-

Consortium recruiting allows recruiters to cut costs by interviewing students

Video interviewing for job-seekers

from several schools at once. The most successful gathering for consortium recruiting takes place in Atlanta. It began with 20 participating companies in 1987; this year, 85 companies will interview students from schools as far away as New York,

The Simon School of the University of Rochester. which also participates in a local consortium that meets in New York City, sent 50 students to Atlanta. Such consortia allow for more informal discussions between students and recruiters, "It consolidates campus recruiting," says Lee Junkans, associate dean for career services. "It results in more of a relationship, which can revisit and, ultimately, job of-Video interviewing pro-

vides students access to recruiters from companies located far away from a cam-pus. It also allows recruiters from foreign companies to meet U.S. students. Generally, the college rents a closed-circuit TV system; the recruiter travels to a nearby studio where the satellite signal can be down-

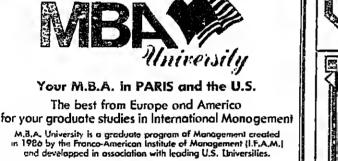
loaded. The method is still experimental, but it has enabled schools in relatively remote areas, such as the University of Wisconsin at Madison, to expose students to Fortune 500 companies.

As business schools become more and more dependent on computers, disks are replacing traditional résumé books. Recruiters can perform a scan for a particular specialty or interest. With the more cumbersome books, the interviewer would have to read each résumé to find a suitable candidate. Although most schools still send out the books as a back-up, such prestigious schools as the University of Chicago and Columbia University have abandoned the "hard copy" all together. S.W. sult in a campus recruiting all together.

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. • Axel Krause is corporate editor of the International Herald Tribune. • Michael Rowe is a Paris-based husiness and financial writer. • Terry Swartzberg is a Munich-based business writer. • Steve Weinstein is a free-lance writer based in New York.



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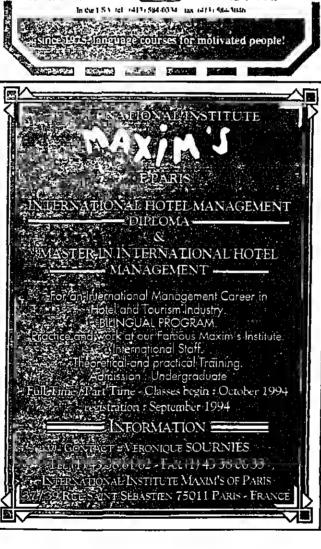
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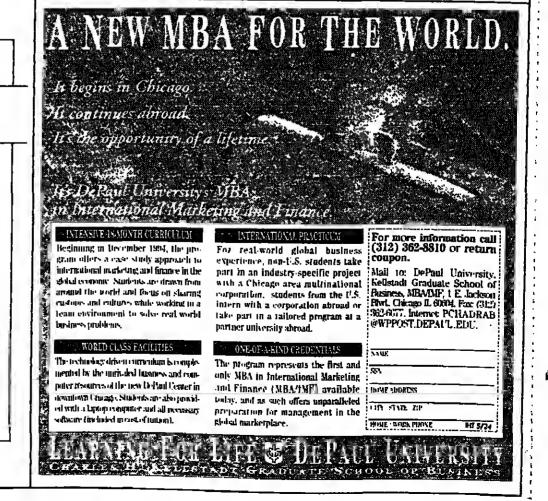
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PART OF A CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF detached and scholarly approach to teaching and research. Today, pushed by ontested the beauty of cash shortages and competition, they see their role more as eager sellers in the corporate marketplace, and all the major institutions are struggling to forge closer relationships with business. Protections of the control of the co

Despile such trends, many leading European businesses continue to believe that few schools are as yet fully attuned to their precise needs. Often a particular difficulty is persuading faculty members to change work methods to which they have been long accustomed. It is generally accepted, however, that vig management centers are making major efforts to get closer to the marketplace.

ADVERTISING SECTION

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GOES CORPORATE

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selves on their

One example is the way in which Ashridge Management College in Britain recently went about the job of tackling the managementdevelopment needs of the Volkswagen company. Key Ashridge staff traveled to the company to meet all the relevant players and to find out in detail what Volkswagen had in mind and what was required. On the basis of these meetings, the college drew up a specially tailored program.

any business INSEAD in France offers schools used to another example. "Fifty percent of our total activity is devoted to executive education, and our whole approach is based on the idea of creating partnerships with businesses." says Arnoud De Meyer, director of executive education at INSEAD. "A big part of our companyspecific work is concerned

with managing change and helping corporations to maintain internal cohesion." The school, for instance, organized a special program for the ABN and AMRO banks in the Netherlands at the time of their merger, and it has also been called in by French state-owned opera-Uons about to be privatized.

Further examples of this approach are provided by the company-specific courses organized by HEC Management, the executivetraining subsidiary of the Groupe HEC. "Recent projects we have undertaken include initial training of the marketing work force of a European aeronautic company and organizing a general management cycle to fit the training requirements of 400 executives in a European services om pany," says HEC Management Director Olivier Bruel.

In addition, HEC Management recently assisted a French bank organization in



learning with their atten-

Many French business

creating a school for top-level executives. This mingled Groupe HEC pedagogic and technical expertise with the professional know-how of managers," says Mr. Bruel. 'In this way, we were able to introduce a modern, efficient and dynamic training system into the heart of the organization's structure."

Giving companies an effective say in the way schools are organized and in the content of their courses is another method that is widely adopted to cement relations. "Both Spanish and multinational companies are represented on our governing board," says Ignacio de la Vega, professor of entrepreneurship at the Instituto de Empresa in Madrid, "We also actively seek corporate sponsorship for professorial chairs, although Spanish tax law does not monvate com-

panies in this respect." IMD in Lausanne is structured around some 120 corporate "stakeholders," who interact with the faculty on teaching and research and who receive a package of services from the institute in return. "We organize benchmarking workshops for all our stakeholders throughout the year," says Paul Adams, IMD's director of corporate affairs. "Moreover, our executive courses are angled strongly toward tailored activities and consortium programs that enable participants to dovetail workplace to adopt a more rigorous approach when analyzing and commenting on cases. The Rotterdam School of

schools are connected with Management goes one step local chambers of comfurther and brings in compamerce, which provide part of ny executives to lecture in their funding from taxes colsome of its courses. "We lected from businesses in the have to make sure this does not become a simple market-The Groupe ESC Lyon ing exercise and that companies do not use the opportuprovides a particular example. "Our structure is based nily merely to identify highflyers, but it provides a useon a partnership between the chamber of commerce and ful and practical supplement regional husinesses, which to more traditional teachare strongly represented on ing," says Kai Peters, the our executive board," says school's projects and corpo-Philippe Albert, the school's rate-relations manager.

vice president. Against this background Another cooperative venof diversity and competition ture between business and among Europe's business schools, the Brussels-based academe is the Institut du Français des Affaires de European Foundation for Reims, created last year at Management Development offers a meeting point for the initiative of the local chamber of commerce, the providers and consumers of management-development University of Reims and other groups. IDFAR aims services. "Currently, we to educate foreign execuhave 320 business and mantives in business French and agement-school members. in French business proceand we offer a platform for dialogue." says EFMD Associate Director Bernadette Faced with reduced de-

mand for business gradu-Conraths. ates, schools also have to The EFMD is also involved in promoting manpay closer attention to companies' recruiting requireagement education in develments. "Spanish companies oping countries and Eastern tell us that they are looking Europe. Several of these inifor recruits who can think tiatives are carried out on an and take decisions in a more agency basis for the Eurostructured fashion," says pean Commission. Carlos Cavallé, dean of

ties abroad and the globalization of U.S. commerce have influenced the popularity of

ness opportuni-

THE AMERICANS KEEP COMING

U.S. business schools with branches in Europe. These schools are continuing to seek a foothold in Europe largely because they are faced with a dwindling pool of students at home and because a European outpost gives an MBA program added cachet at home. Mosi U.S. schools operate

under a partnership agreement with a European school, which allows studenis and faculty on both campuses to move back and forth. Many lesser-known colleges are now adding studies abroad, following in the footsteps of such top-tier schools as Bosion Universily, the University of Hartford and Webster University of St. Louis (which began a Geneva campus in 1979). Purdue University in Indiana, for example, has begun a joint program with the Ecole Supérieure de Commerce de Rouen.

Some schools find a niche: The University of Pittsburgh, for instance, has concentrated on Eastern Europe, and Pittsburgh now has programs in Prague, St. Petersburg and Budapest, In January, the Simon School at the University of Rochester will open its second Eu5opean executive MBA program in Bem. The partnership with the Universitat Bern supplements an already existing program in According to Dick

Kwartler, publisher of the MBA Newsletter, the growth of American programs abroad parallels the huge increase in Europeans studying on U.S. campuses. Europeans constitute up to 30 percent of the student body of many colleges; at Yale, the figure has reached 33 percent. This reverse

ncreased busi- trend is reflected in the enrolled." The biggest limigrowth in the number of tation on the more traditiononce-scarce European sites al partnership programs bewhere prospective students tween U.S. and European can take the Graduate Manuniversities is American stuagement Admission Test. dents' notorious lack of facility in foreign languages. "International enrollment is a way to counter declining Only a few prestigious schools on the Continent. domestic enrollment," says Mr. Kwartler. such as INSEAD and IMD.



ADVERTISING SECTION

the University of Chicago.

conduct classes in English. One drawback to the European programs is that they may draw away registrants from the home campus. The Massachusetts of Technology, a well-regarded business school, had experimented with a European program a few times, but it decided not lo continue after the program proved to be too expensive and threatened to take top-quality students away from the Cambridge

Steve Weinstein

will follow."

More important are al-

liances - "the new buzzword

according to Mr. Kwartler -

between U.S. and European

schools, as well as with Eu-

In October 1993, the Uni-

versity of Michigan devel-

oped a program in Hong

Kong for Cathay Pacific that

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whole new world," Mr.

Kwartler says. "It will not

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itkely to attract growing aftention from European and LLS business schools in search of new clients.

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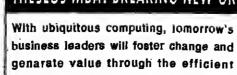
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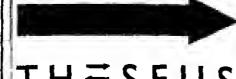
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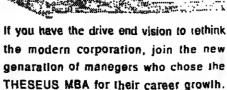
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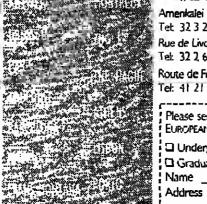


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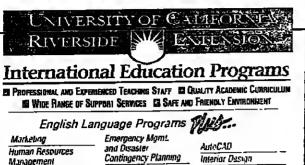
THE RISE OF ETHICS: 'A BLOOD-AND-GUTS ISSUE'

altending the course, my stuin Br dents think it is a cussed Mickey Mouse subject." nation says Max Torres, who teachwith r es ethics to international MBA students at IESE in Barcelona. "By the time they are et finish, they go away saying view: it is a real blood-and-guts is-

Hot sue." Business schools' heightened interest in ethics and

efore they start corporate responsibility is fueled by a bewildering array of factors. These range from public disenchantment with seemingly endless revelations of financial scandals and corruption involving husiness and governments to the social role of companies in countries struggling with high unemployment, environmental worries and conflicting development priori-

tics in the Third World.



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"There are two basic ways of approaching this subject in business teaching," says Eric Briys, dean of ISA at louy-en-Josas in France. "The first is to integrate it indirectly into the overall course, and the second is to

set up specific seminars in which students can examine their concerns and percep-In pursuit of this second

idea. ISA has set up a series of discussion sessions at a center for businesses created by the Benedictine Monastery of Ganagobic in the French Alps. "Students are surprised to

discover how close the monks are to everyday probems," says Mr. Briys. Moreover, the Ganagobie center also serves businesses in a very practical sense. For instance, the center was recently asked to assist the Accor hotel group in defining the group's approach to the concept of hospitality. This is something the Benedictines know a lot about."

The Manchester Business School in Britain has established a chair in corporate responsibility sponsored by the Co-operative Bank. One of the central issues we have to address is the fact that business has become the dominant force in modern, advanced societies. and that the authority of politicians has been correspondingly downgraded." says Brian Harvey, who has been appointed to the Cooperative Bank Professorship, "Accordingly, we have to ask whether companies ean act simply like corporate 'Daleks,' scanning the social environment impassively to

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register trends that can bring them profit, or whether they have to assume a more active role. In the narrower perspective of protecting corporate reputation, companies need to build in a set of corporate values without trying to control everything from the center.

Business schools vary in their teaching methods and objectives, but all agree that it is impossible to lay down a single proper approach to ethical dilemmas, much less to propose near answers. This applies even to institutions with specific religious connections such as ESADE and iESE, which are linked to the Jesuits and Opus Dei. respectively.
"A major aim of the

ISA students use a Benedictine business center

course is to get students to examine what harm they cause to themselves as individuals by acting unethically," says Mr. Torres, "Trying to decide on the course to take on the basis of the harm caused to others by a specific line of action soon leads to inextricable conundrums," Mr. Torres also stresses that the task is particularly tricky in the case of international classes mixing students from different backgrounds with different approaches to business methods. "Our students come from

many different countries and cultures," says Luis M. Puges, director-general of ESADE. "We try to identify common ground on ethical issues," According to Henri-Claude de Bettignies, who teaches ethics at INSEAD. the objective is to provide students with the necessary tools and models to organize a conceptual framework and to be aware of the consequences of alternative deci-

"The American idea of drawing up a corporate code of conduct is now moving to Europe, but in my view this approach does not really solve the problem," says Mr. de Benignies, "in the United States, this type of action is based essentially on the belief that being seen to be ethical pays off, which is not an ethical response.

cently launched a study on business ethics and European civilization in the context of a professorial chair sponsored by two French companies - Lyonnaise des Eaux-Dumez and Groupe Schneider, Professor Fred Seidel of ESC Lyon examined the transposition of a code of conduct drawn up by a U.S. multinational to its French subsidiary. His report showed that the mere process of translating the code from English into French subtly and significantly changed the meaning of several key concepts.

The Groupe ESC Lyon re-

Joaquin Garralda, who teaches on ethical issues at the Instituto de Empresa in Madrid, believes that corporate codes of ethics can often play a useful role. "One example is the BBV bank. which drew up such a code in 1990 when the Banco de Bilbao and the Banco de Vizcaya merged to form the BBV." he says. "This helped to minimize conflicts and to define a new corporate iden-

Research carried out jointly by Ashridge and ethics consultants Integrity Works in Britain also suggests that concrete steps should be taken. In a report on their research findings, authors Andrew Wilson of Ashridge and John Drummond of Integrity Works advise a fourpoint action plan. This starts with an "ethics audit," followed by the creation of a code of ethics. Monitoring and enforcement procedures should then be set up, accompanied by the development of an "ethics index.



WHAT DO STUDENTS WANT

The following questions were developed terms of GMA Deer, Where by the European Foundation for Manage TEMPS (see the European Foundation for Manage ment Development to bein prospective sur Which surly methods for ments (and their parents) identify their exclusively case studies rapphase needs and the most suitable business iet work? school and program:

• Do I want/need a degree (diplorate,

MBA, etc.), or would a good peneral management course be enough?... Am I especially interested in an educa-

tion with high-quality content, or do I also want a "business-card effect" (e.g., "MBA INSEAD")?

follow the program?

part-time one that can be combined with

and years of professional experience, what are the programs that meet my knowledge, ment (spens, culture programs that meet my knowledge, ment (spens, culture programs of an experience level? Which do I meet in time, etc.)

NSEAD")?

• How much time can/do I want to in
have that will employee the fill tage of instance and spend?

• How much money can I spend?

• In which geographical area do I want to interpret the same can be included as a fact of the same can be included as a fact of the same can be same as a fact of the same can be same as a fact of the same can be combined with a ready.

BOOM IS OVER, LEARNING HAS BEGUN

he great boom in Central and East European husiness education shows marked signs of slowing down. The lessons learned from it. however. are still being absorbed.

A simple perception triggered the business-education boom in 1990. "Everybody in Central and Eastern Europe saw a personal opportunity in getting a form of business education, and they all rushed to take advantage of it," says Allan Gibb, chairman of the Small Business Centre at Durham School and a leading expert on the East's nascent corporate sectors. The "everybody" he refers to comprises university students and would-be entrepreneurs seeking new career opportunities as well as managers of public-sector companies trying to keep existing posi-

To handle the rush, thousands of business schools reportedly 300 in Hungary nomics, whose practical

alone - were founded. Soon, business schools existed in all of the region's 19 countries, including Albania and Romania.

Even this sudden abundance of schools did not satisfy demand. The overflow from the East helped management schools in Vienna, Munich and Berlin combat a recession-caused slump in enrollment. In many of these schools. Central and East European businesspeople make up between a third and a half of their student bod-

The abundance of schools tive tack of experienced instructors - a shortage that Westerners were only too happy to fill. A very motley crew made its way eastward to dispense the gospel of the free-market economy. Their ranks ranged from \$5,000-aday management experts with 20 years of experience in rescuing major companies to recently graduated masters of international eco-

of the biographies of Nicholas Hayek and George Soros. The Westerners' sources of funding were also variegated: the European Union, private-sector philanthropy, national foreignaid programs and paid commissions from local governments. Their underlying message was, however, unvarying: Let us (from the West) use our models to show you (in the East) how

An outbreak of realism was responsible for reining "Central and East Euro-

business is to be done.

peans have quickly devel-oped an eye for quality, and this has checked their unbridled enthusiasm. They have learned to discern which schools really offer valuefor-money education," says Danica Purg, director of the International Executive Development Center in Brdo pro Kranj, Slovenia and president of the Central/Eastern Europe Management Development Association (CEEMAN), a network of 28 leading institutions located in the region and in other parts of Europe. The schools have also

high-quality education." According to Gay Haskins, international education expert at the Brussels-based European Forum for Management Development, this growing hard-eyed realism has produced a consolidation in Central and East European husiness education. "li is still a very volatile

quickly learned that having

necessarily a guarantee of

scene," she says, "but it is business expertise was debecoming increasingly aprived from a quick reading parent which schools and institutes are viable in terms of the instruction they provide on a long-term basis. Increasing this viability is one of CEEMAN's major

objectives, says Ms. Purga-To help students select highquality institutions, CEE-MAN is working with other agencies to establish standards of accreditation and program evaluation. "Central and Eastern Eu-

rope now constitute a huge classroom for all teachers of business education, includng many on-site from the West, who have been learning as much as they have been teaching." says Ms. Purg.

The boom has left Central and Eastern Europe with a great asset - such well-regarded schools as the Czech Management Center - and some unfinished business.

Despite the extent of its geographic coverage, the re-gion's network of businessschools has largely failed to serve one of its main groups of customers: the proprietors. of small businesses, of which there are now millions in Central and Eastern Europe...

"These proprietors are ofa Western instructor is not ten very short on the time and money requisite to sit and learn in a classroom; and very long on need for very practical instruction; about how to manage and develop their businesses," says Mr. Gibb. "There is a clear need for programs of business education targeted especially at their time frames and needs."

Terry Swartzberg

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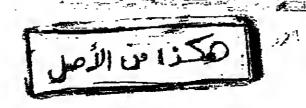
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SPORTS

Knicks Finally Overcome 3-Time Champion Bulls

By Michael Wilbon

Washington Past Service NEW YORK — It took seven games, it took 18 second-half points from center Patrick Ewing after a scoreless first half, it took 20 rebounds from forward Charles Oakley, it took interior passing they didn't even know they had. But ultimately, before 19,763 zealots in Madison Square Garden, the New York Knicks beat the Chicago Bulls in an Eastern Conference playoff series, 87-77, on Judgment Day, Game 7, and advanced to the conference championship matchup with the Indiana Pacers.

"It took hard work, I'll tell you that," said Oakley, a towel draped over his head.

So it goes in the Eastern Conference of the National Basketball Association. The Boston Celtics, once upon a time, had to overcome the Philadelphia 76ers; the Detroit Pistons had to overcome the Celtics. and the Bulls had to overcome the Pistons. It is an evolutionary pro-cess to eventually slay the dragon that tormented you. The three-time defending champion Bulls had tor-mented the Knicks for three years, but will do so no more.

The Knicks coach, Pat Riley, had told Ewing and Oakley before the series that they would have to be at their best in the most critical games if New York was going to seriously stalk an NBA title.

After picking up two quick fouls and failing to score in the first half. Ewing finished with 18 points and 17 rebounds, 14 of those after intermission. Oakley had 17 points to go with his 20 rebounds, and the two big men combined for 10 of New

Scottie Pippen scored a game-

In Lottery, Bucks

NEW YORK - The Milwaukee

Bucks were the big winners of the

National Basketball Association's annual draft lottery, winning for the first time since 1977 the No. 1

The Dallas Mavericks, who fin-

ished with just 13 victories for the worst record in the league, won the

second overall pick Sunday for the June 29 draft and the Detroit Pis-

tons will pick third. The Pistons

and Bucks tied for the worst record

in the Eastern Conference at 20-62.

fy for the playoffs were eligible for

the lottery. A new system increased

the chances of the teams with the

worst records of getting a top picks.

The Minnesota Timberwolves, also

with a 20-62 record, will get the

fourth draft selection.

Glenn Robinson of Purdue, the

nation's leading collegiate scorer, is

considered the top prize of the draft. Grant Hill of Duke and Ja-

son Kidd of California are also

expected to be among the top picks.

finished with the best record in the

NBA at 63-19, participated in the

lottery because of a trade with Charlotte. They will pick 11th.

the Washington Bullets, Philadel-

phia 76ers, Los Angeles Clippers.

Sacramento Kings, Boston Celtics and Los Angeles Lakers.

Following the Timberwolves, are

The Seattle SuperSenics, who

The 11 teams that failed to quali-

Win No. 1 Pick

For NBA Draft

pick in the league's draft.

high 20 points for the Bulls, Horace 4:56 left in the third, forcing Riley Grant had 17 and Pete Myers 15, to call time out. But Chicago was beaten too soundly in rebounding (52-44 overall, 18- around to get the Knicks within on the offensive end) to continue two, Pippen missed, and Charles its improbable march toward a fourth straight championship.

"When we closed the doors of the locker room," said the Bulls' ceach, Phil Jackson, "I told the team, "We baven't been unemployed at this point of the season for a long time.'

Indeed, the Bulls will be absent from the NBA's Eastern Conference Finals for the first time since 1988, after five straight trips.

"To do something like this is once in a lifetime, and we had a great run." Grant said. "It was very weird walking off the floor and not being champs again.

B. J. Armstrong, who scored eight points after averaging 18.2 in the series, said: "We have to let it go. We worked hard this year. We had one little lapse in the third quarter and that's when we blew

That lapse, and the tact that the Bulls didn't build a lead with Ewing on the bench with foul trouble the first half was pretty much the Story of Game 7

Although Ewing had no points at intermission and guard John Starks had a single free throw, the Bulls trailed 38-37 at the half, which for the defending champions was an ominous sign. As the Knicks for-ward Anthony Mason said. "When your top two scorers aren't shooting and you're up a point, you figure it's a pretty good situation because that's oot going to continue." Even so, the Bulls opened a 57-

53 lead on a Pippen basket with

ready to pull away again, leading 63-60 after Grant's jumper. But Luc Longley couldn't make a layup with no defender between him and

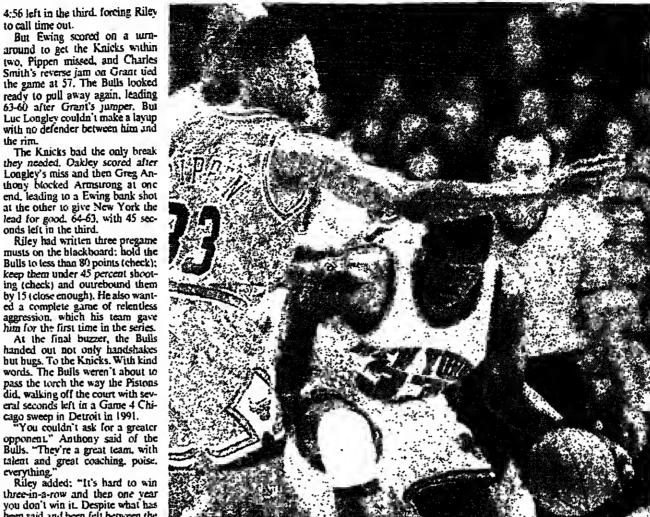
The Knicks bad the only break they needed. Oakley scored after Longley's miss and then Greg Anthony blocked Armstrong at onc end, leading to a Ewing bank shot at the other to give New York the lead for good, 64-63, with 45 sec-onds left in the third.

Riley had written three pregame musts on the blackboard; hold the Bulls to tess than 80 points (check); keep them under 45 percent shooting (check) and outrebound them by 15 (close enough). He also wanted a complete game of relentless aggression, which his team gave him for the first time in the series.

At the final buzzer, the Bulls handed out not only handshakes

hut hugs. To the Knicks. With kind words. The Bulls weren't about to pass the torch the way the Pistons did, walking off the court with sev-eral seconds left in a Garne 4 Chicago sweep in Detroit in 1991. "You couldn't ask for a greater opponent." Anthony said of the Bulls. "They're a great team, with takent and great coaching, poise.

everything."
Riley added: "It's hard to win
three-in-a-row and then one year you don't win it. Despite what has been said and been felt between the two teams, this has been a great, hitter rivalry born out of competi-



Patrick Ewing, driving past Scottie Pippen, overcame a scoreless first half to lead the Knicks with 18.

Canucks Blank Leafs For 3-1 Series Lead

The Associated Press

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — The Vancouver Canucks' odd couple is performing well again with the help of a castoff from Quebec.

Cliff Ronning and Sergio Momesso have been making significant

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS contributions in the playoffs since winger Martin Gelinas, claimed on waivers from the Quebec Nordiques, was added to their line. The unit combined for the key goal Sunday night when the Canucks blanked the Toronto Maple Leafs, 2-0, to take a 3-1 lead in their best-of-7 Western Conference final, Game 5 is Tuesday.

Ronning converted a return pass from Momesso at 17:35 of the third period — a play started by Gelinas — to break open a contest featuring brilliant goaltending at both ends.

"Everyone knows Serg is Italian and a little hot-blooded," Ronning said, "We do a give-and-go game that suits him and suits me. Our line, we're definitely not superstars. We work hard whenever we get out there. I think that's important."

Ronning's fourth goal of the playoffs ruined a solid but cautious Toronto attempt to even the series.

Pavel Bure, with his 13th playoff goal, scored into an empty net after Félix Potvin was pulled for an extra attacker.

The Leafs were denied 29 times by goalie Kirk McLean, who tied a playoff record with his fourth sbutout. It was McLean's second in a row over the Leafs, who have not beaten him for the last 135 minutes and 23 seconds.

"Cliff Ronning is prohably our most improved player over three years," said Canucks coach Pat Quinn. "He's learned to play the other side of the game defensively."

McLean and Potvin traded huge saves for 57 minutes, with McLean making the more difficult ones.

Vancouver has won three in a row after an overtime loss in Game

Late Homer Halts Padres' Skid

San Diego's sorry streak finally ended, while Colorado's wirless woes continued against Atlanta.

The Padres snapped a club-record, 13-game losing streak Sunday, beating the Houston Astros, 7-6, on Phil Plantier's two-run borner in the eighth inning. Colorado fell to 0-16 lifetime against Atlanta with an 8-3 loss. Greg Maddux struck out nine batters in seven

NL ROUNDUP

innings as the Braves swept the three games in Deuver.
After the Padres won, San Diego's Tony Gwynn said: "You could just sense that the guys were wondering, 'How are we going to hlow it today?' When Plantier hit the home run, it was more just a feeling of relief that we had gotten the lead back."

Plantier fouled off several pitches from Mitch Wiltiams before hitting a 1-2 pitch deep into the right-centerfield pavilion for his 13th homer of the season. San Diego moved ahead 5-3 with four runs in the

fifth, but Houston came back to take a 6-5 lead on Luis Gonzalez's two-run double in the seventh. Braves 8, Rockies 3: Maddux limited Colorado to

five hits before giving way to Mark Wohlers in the eighth. He finished off all seven innings with strikeouts, including his third in a row of Howard Johnson to escape from a bases-loaded jam in the sixth.

Lance Painter, making his first appearance for the Rockies this season after being called up from Class AAA Colorado Springs, gave up three runs in the third, including Terry Pendleton's two-run bomer.

Cubs 6. Giants 5: Derrick May made a great catch in the top of the 11th, then hit a leadoff borner in the

bottom to give Chicago its sixth straight victory. May slammed into the left-field wall to catch Kirt Manwaring's deep fly ball in the Giants' 11th at Wrigley Field. He won it in the bottom of the irming, hitting a 2-0 pitch from Rod Beck into the left-field bleachers.

Expos 3, Pirates 2: Pedro Martinez got the victory and his first major-league hit, tripling in three runs to lead Montreal in Pittsburgh.

Martinez was hitless in 22 career at-bats before

tripling with the bases loaded in the fourth. On the mound, Martinez gave up two runs and six hits in six

innings. Pittsburgh starter Denny Neagle also got his first big-league hit, breaking an 0-for-40 slump.

Dodgers 10, Reds 3: Brett Butler singled, tripled and homered, and Mike Piazza hit a three-run homer as visiting Los Angeles won for the ninth time in 11 games. Winner Pedro Astacio gave up seven hits and one run in eight innings, He had a shutout until giving up an RBI triple to Hal Morris in the eighth.

The Dodgers scored their first four runs off Reds' starter Tim Pugh, who has given up 11 runs in the first inning in his last five starts.

Cardinals 10, Martins 9: Gregg Jefferies's two-run double capped a four-run ninth that gave St. Louis the victory in a brawl-marred game in Miami. Martins reliever Jeremy Hernandez entered the ninth inning with a 9-6 lead, but couldn't hold it. The Cardinals went ahead on a pinch-hit double by Mark

Whiten, Ray Lankford's RBI single and Jefferies'

Four players were ejected following a second-inning brawl, triggered when St. Louis starter Allen Watson hit a batter after giving up three homers in the inning. Lois Alicea had five hits for the Cardinals.

Phillies 8, Mets 3: Lenny Dykstra, Pete Incaviglia and Darren Daulton led off immigs with home runs as Philadelphia completed a three-game sweep of New York and an 8-2 homestand.

Tommy Greene allowed three runs on four hits and struck out six before leaving after 5% innings.
Philadelphia's Dave Hollins broke his left hand while sliding into first in the third inning, and is expected to be out six weeks.

Yankees, 6-5, In 10 Innings

Orioles Derail

Jack Voigt's two-run single games left this month.

The Mariners have eight more games left this month.

The Mariners have eight more games to the month.

The Mariners have eight more games to the month.

The Mariners have eight more games to the month.

The Mariners have eight more games ontscored the mariners ontscored the mariners of the more games, reported Montaging in some editions of the International treatments.

With two outs in the 10th, Har-old Baines singled off Xavier Her-

AL ROUNDUP

nandez and Leo Gomez doubled. Voigt then singled in pinch-runner Lonnie Smith and Gomez.

Mark Williamson allowed a homer to Jim Leyritz in the eighth but got the victory Sunday. Lee Smith gave up Paul O'Neill's 10th homer in the 10th but closed it out for his major-league-leading 17th

O'Neill went 3-for-4 with a double and homer to raise his major league-leading average to .475. I'm Leyritz hit his seventh homer

in the eighth inning off Mark Wil-liamson to tie it at 4-4. The Orioles had taken a 4-3 lead in the top of the inning when Mike Devereaux tripled and scored on

Gomez's two-out single.

Baltimore outhit the Yankees Li-3 over the first five innings and built a 3-1 lead behind Mike Mussina. Mussina, who threw 128 pitches, ned in the sixth when the Yankees collected four hits and scored twice on Leyritz's two-run single.

second with a double off Jimmy Key to give the Orioles a 1-0 kad, but Randy Velarde's second homer of the season and second in three days against the Orioles tied it.

Brady Anderson's RBI double in the fourth put the Orioles back in-front, and Chris Holles run-scoring double in the lifth put Baltimore

Hoiles's double ignited a dispute when Cal Ripken was called out at the plate trying to score. The Ori-oles' manager, Johnny Oates, was ejected for the first time this season for arguing with the home plate umpire, John Shulock.

Royals 4, Angels 0: In Anaheim, California, David Cone pitched a one-hitter for his third straight

Cone surrendered only a leadoff single to Chili Davis in the fifth and faced just 29 batters to become the AL's first eight-game winner. White Sox 5, Athletics 2: Frank Thomas drove in two runs to give

Chicago a sweep of the three-game series in Oakland. Jason Bere allowed one run over

consecutive start for the White Sox, who have won six of their last seven. The A's, who were swept for the ninth time this season, have lost six straight and 27 of their last 31.

Mariners 8, Rangers 2: Ken Griffey Jr. tied Mickey Mantle's record for most home runs in the first two months of the season, hitting his 20th as the Mariners swept Texas in Seattle.

Griffey's 20 homers in 42 games matched Mantle's 20 homers in 41 games in the first two months of the 1956 season when Mantle hit 52.

nonal Heraid Tribine:

Red Sox 9, Twins 2: In Minneapolis, Roger Clemens limited
Minnesota to five hits in eight innings as the Red Sox stopped the
Twins' winning streak at seven.

Clemens, who has allowed eight
runs in 61 innings over his last eight
starts, walked four and struck out

seven in handing the Twins their first home loss in 10 games.

Indians 8, Blue Jays 0: Dennis Martinez pitched a seven-hit shutout, his first in the AL in nearly 10

years, as Cleveland snapped a seven-game road losing streak.

Martinez struck out three and walked three for the 24th shutout of his career. Martinez, who last faced Toronto as a Baltimore Oriole, allowed only two runners to reach second.

Tigers 9. Brewers 6: Travis Fry-man drove in four runs and rookie Chris Gomez went 3-for-4 as De-

troit sent visiting Milwankee to its
11th consecutive loss.

Fryman went 3-for-4 with a tworun homer, and Gomez singled,
doubled and hit his lifth home run in May as the Tigers won their sixth straight home game.

Lehman Eases Masters Loss in Memorial Golf.

The Associated Press

DUBLIN, Ohio - Tom Lehman in a performance deemed "unbelievable" by Jack Nicklans, eased the pain of his Masters loss with a re-cord-setting five-stroke tri-umph in The Memorial.

Just as he did six weeks ago in Augusta, Lehman took a lead into the final round Sunday. But instead of letting it ger away, he built on it, posting not only his first triumph on the tour but the most lopsided victory of the season.

Lehman's fourth straight 5under-par 67 on the Muirfield Village Golf Club produced a total of 20-under 268, three and tournament record of 271 set by Hal Sutton in 1986.

Nicklaus, the tournament host, founder and course designer, paraphrased Bobby Jones's accolade to Nicklaus 19 years ago, saying Lehman "truly played a game with which I am not familiar."

Greg Norman, who birdied three of the last four holes to gain second place, closed with a 64. Norman finished at 273. John Cook was next at 71-276.

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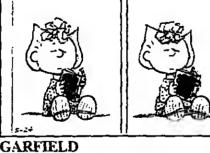
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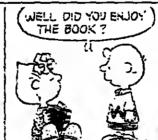
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SPORTS

Henri and Martina: Early Good-Byes, **But Not Farewell**

By Ian Thomsen International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Roland Garres was unveiling its newest court and called on Henri Leconte to open it, the way Lis Vegas would hire Tony Bennett to open a new casino. A choir of schoolchildren old enough to be tennish millionaires was beling ont "La Marseillaise" as loud as they could: against their better spirit, the thousands in the audience stood quiet, so as

Then Leconte came on against Paul Haarhuis of the Netherlands.

Leconte is the French Jimmy Connors. He is only 30 — nothing compared to Martina Navratilova — but there is herniated-disk surgery in his background, which be uses like a beggar's sad story. You knew he was aiming for the possibility of a third-round match against the world's No. I player, Pete Sampras, on this clay that is foreign to Sampras, in front of these French fans who are loyal to Leconte, Then he lost in straight sets to Haarhuis, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2.

straight sets to marrium, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2.

'I am getting older and the tennis is getting faster, faster every year."

Leconte said. "Even if I enjoy myself playing tennis sometimes, I am not able to do the same shot that I am supposed to do before, because the guys are playing faster. The guys are playing better, and me? I am slower. And when I am getting older I am going to be slower again, especially with the operation I had. I feel pain all the time, but I get used to that ..."

A few reporters left his impending funeral to go watch Martina. You didn't expect Martina to lose on the first day of the French Open, in her first appearance here in six years. She is 37, or 16 years older than

Miniam Oremans, the 54th-ranked Durchwoman who so upset her, 6-4, 6-4.

"This is not a farewell tour." said Navratilova, who will remain in Paris to play doubles. "This is my last year on the circuit. I just felt I wanted more matches going into Wimbledon because I felt last year I wasn't sharp enough because I hadn't played enough."

It was never quite right for her Monday, and to attribute it simply to natural causes is to ignore the wonder of her world No. 4 ranking, and the fact that she has not finished any of the last 19 seasons ranked lower than No. 5. Navratilova won this championship in 1982 and 1984. But clay is her least favorite surface, and she bad been advised against returning here by her coach, Craig Kardon, as well as by Billie Jean King, "But I don't think they were worried about me losing in the first round," she said.

Perhaps if she had become angrier sooner — but that's a tough demand

for someone who has hit the ball so many bundreds of thousands of times and heard people crying "Go Martina" in so many different languages. Yet that is the difference between someone like her and someone like Leconte, who reasonably and realistically hopes to make the most of what he's got. His is the kind of high life that leads to clogged arteries and other happy ailments; Martina will never be that type. She probably was thinking of winning the touroament.

"Had I been able to get through the first round, I think I would have been O.K. here," she said.

She likes to involve the crowd and ride their emotions, but she was assigned to Court 1, which on Monday was a shallow, uncrowded bowl holding a couple thousand. "I just wish I had got on Center Court," Navratilova said. "I was disappointed I didn't play there."

There was something more to her disappointment than the inspiration of winning a match. She has, after all, won more than 1,400 of them. In the second set, she began to throw tantrums, trying to incite herself with panic; or perhaps the panic, helpfully, took over on its own. She cursed herself and tossed herself around, and it was all decided by the sixth game of the second set. Oremans was serving, and it went on and on, like being chased in a dream. It went on for 18 points. Martina had a half-dozen chances to break through, and maybe then she would have been O.K.: This is not a farewell tour.

It really isn't. The last shot of the crucial game came off her forehand. The net is latticed like a racket, and the ball clung to it on her side. She grabbed her own racket with both hands like a microphone, turning away, and everyone could hear her cry, "Oh God ...

As for the foreign clay at Roland Garros, it is the shade of a perfect sunrise, and the court had been swept to resemble the beaches on such mornings, smooth and firm; at least, Navratilova seems to regard every court this way. She looks around as if she wants to always remember the moment, not to cash in on it, but to breathe life into it and make it last.
"I try not to think about it," she said. "When I do, I get misty eyed. I think that is why I was more affected by losing because I know this is the

last time, and it would have probably been easier on myself if I hadn't said this is my last year." As she was walking off the court, she slammed her racket down like an

axe upon her chair, and, symbolically, the racket broke.
"I thought about it later and I said, "Oh, great, really setting a great she said. She had never done that before. Likely, she never



Stelli Graf cruised past Katarina Studenikova in straight sets on Monday as the French Open began.

Previous Drug Rehab

For Capriati Reported

MIAM! - Jennifer Caprial spent time in drug rehabilitation three months before she was arrested on marijuana possession

The magazine, reporting Sunday for this week's editions, said the

tennis star, 18, had spent more than a week at The Manors, a \$950-a-

day private psychiatrie hospital in Tarpon Springs, Florida, Capriati

is currently undergoing drug rehabilitation at Mount Sinai Medical Center in Miami Beach.

Newsweek said two girls who spent much of the weekend with Capriati before her arrest May 16 at a Coral Gables motel had also

A Capristi spokeswoman would oot say whether the player had

A spokeswoman for The Manors said Florida law prohibits the

The girl reportedly introduced Capriati to another girl, Timinees

Branagan, 17, who had also been treated at The Manors. They then

embarked on three days of partying that ended when Branagan's parents sent the police to the motel where Capriati was arrested.

Nathan Wilson, who partied with the group, told Newsweek he had used cocaine and heroin with Capriati over the weekend, echoing a claim made last week by Tom Wineland, a Connecticut drug-offender arrested with Capriati.

But another man who attended the party, Mark Black, 19, insisted

ever been admitted to a similar program before her arrest.

whom she had become friendly at the clinic.

to Newsweek that Caprian used no heavy drugs.

facility from releasing confidential information about patients. Newsweek outlined a series of events leading to the arrest: Capitati began a weekend binge Friday, May 13, with the decision to drive from Boca Raton to Miami to meet a 16-year-old girl with

Navratilova Falls, as Graf **And Sampras Win Easily**

PARIS - Martina Navratilova was ousted from the French Open 1 came - I just wish I had played on Monday in a shocking firstround upset by Miriam Oremans of the Netherlands.

Oremans, a 21-year-old with only one victory in eight previous Slovak ranked only 100th, broke events this year, had more energy and fewer errors in winning, 6-4, 6-4. The fourth-seeded Navratilova, court for 57 minutes - longer than 37, hadn't lost in the first round of a Grand Slam since the U.S. Open

After match point, she slammed her racket into a chair on the sideline, smashing the frame.

"At that point I was too disap-pointed to care about anything," she said. "I've never done that before. I hope I never do it again. I was too sad to care at the moment." In contrast to Navratilova, the top seeds Steffi Graf and Pete Sam-

pras were easy winners.

Sampras, seeking to become the first man since Rod Laver in 1969 to win four consecutive Grand Slam events, overpowered 109thranked Alberto Costa of Spain, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4. Graf took the first step toward a fifth straight Grand Slam title with a 6-2, 6-2 victory over

Katarina Studenikova. Navratilova, who said this was her last French Open, had reached at least the fourth round in her 11 previous appearances. She won the times and before Monday had a 52-9 record in the event.

last time," she said. "I'm still happy better.

Graf's triumph was never in doubt on a bright, breezy morning. But Studenikova, a 21-year-old service twice in the first set and kept the defending champion on usual for a Graf first-round match. The German, who has won the

French Open three times, is seeking to match the five consecutive Grand Slams she won in 1988-89. Margaret Court won six in a row in 1969-71 and Navratilova did the

same in 1983-84. To equal Court and Navratilova, Graf would have to stay at peak level through the end of Wimble-

"It's a long stretch," she said.
"Sometimes I'm excited, sometimes
I'm not excited. For me, this is the most difficult part of the year." Sampras oever has reached the

semifinals in four previous appearances at Roland Garros stadium. Clay has always been his shakiest surface, yet he is favored to win a title that would assure his place among the all-time greats. Since Laver, no man has won all

four Grand Slam tournaments. even nonconsecutively. For Sam-pras. Boris Becker and Stefan Edberg, the French Open is the one

year, I really wanted to play one Jonathan Stark of the United II be slowed by a States. Minutes before the start, the that all current 10th-seeded German withdrew be- w compensated. cause of a pulled back muscle.

Among the men's seeds advanc-to provide freet Among the men's secus advance to provide treening were No. 4 Andrei Medvedev needy children no of Ukraine, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 over Austid to pregnant 2 tralian Wally Masur: No. 5 Goran education up to 16 Ivanisevic of Croatia, 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 udents. (7-5), 6-2, over Joerm Renzenbrink of Germany, and No. 9 Todd Mar-tin of the United States over France's Stephane Simian, 6-2, 7-6

Andre Agassi, a two-time finalist, who is unseeded in a Grand Slam for the first time since the 1987 U.S. Open, beat three-time champion

Mats Wilander, 6-2, 7-5, 6-1.
Aside from Navratilova, the only women's seed to lose was No. 13 Magdelena Maleeva of Bulgaria, who fell to Romania's Ruxandra Dragomit, 6-3, 7-5. Winners in The Messigh, eluded No. 3 Conchita Martinez. II. His image. No. 12 Mary Pierce of France and

No. 16 Sabine Hack of Germany. Sampras has been so overwhelming this year that Sergi Bruguera. the defending champion, and Jim Courier, the winner in 1991 and '92, arrived at Roland Garros as longshots. Bruguera, seeded sixth, has been

bothered by shoulder problems. Courier, seeded seventh, hasn't won a title in 10 months. Sampras's toughest challenge

could come from second-seeded Miehael Stich, who beat Bruguera Becker never even showed up for on clay Sunday in the World Team

Men's and Women's First Round French Open Results Medvedeva, Ukraine, 4-2, 3-4 6-3

Jonsson. Sweden, del, Mikael Pernfors. Jen. 7-5. 6-2. 1-8 ret.

Andrei Olhovskiv, Russio, def. Sieve Bryon, U.S. &3, &3, &3, &3, &3, J. Jocon Elithingh, Netherlands, def. Corl Uwe Steek, Germann, 7-4, 17/31, 6-2, 6-3, Richard Kralicek 1161, Netherlands, def. Korel Novacek, Czech, &1, 7-3, 7-5, David Wheaton, U.S. def. Thomas Enavist, Sweden, 7-6, 11/3), &-0, &-3, Fobrica Santorn, France, def. KenNetherlands Cartsen, Denmark, 7-6, 17/31, &-3, 6-4 Paul Hoorthuis, Netherlands, def. Henri Leconte, Prance, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2, Mikuel Tillistreen, Sweden, def. Markus Zoacke, Germany, 8-4, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4

Zoecke, Germany, s-4, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4 Zoscie, Germany, s-4, 3-4, 6-2, 6-4
Africander Volkov, Russia, der, Marcas Ondruka, South Alrica, 6-7, (7/3), 6-3, 6-2, 6-2
Nicklos Kulti. Sweden, del, Frederic Fontong,
France, 8-1, 6-4, 6-7, (4/8), 3-4, 6-1
Jonothan Stark, U.S., del, Brent Larkhom,
Australia, 6-2, 6-3, 6-7, (1/4), 6-2
Andrej Madvedov (4), Ukrahre, del, Walty Masur,
Stava Doscole, Casch, def, Alex Antonitsch,
Austria, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4
Grey Russiak, Canada, del, Marc Goeliner.

Germany, 7-4 (8/6), + 2.7-4.7/6, Thomas Mus- denika

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Jones Biorkman, Sweden, det. Patricip Ar-nold, Argenting. 6-7, (5/7), 7-4, 17/41, 6-1, 3-6, 9-7 New Zeoland, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2 Jeff Tarengo, U.S., def. Chuck Adams, U.S., 6-4,

Pete Sampros (1), U.S., def. Alberto Costo. Spain, 4-3, 4-4, 6-4 Irolin, 62 63 62 Andre Agossi, U.S., def. Mats Withen, 63, 7-5, 61 Thierry Champion, France, def.

Thierry Chamaian, France, def, Jamie Morson, Australia, 44, 7-5, 3-a, 7-4, (7/51, 9-7 Randid Austror, Holl), def, Lianel Barthez, France, 2-a, 1-a, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 U.S. 44, 63, 74 , (7/3), 63 Alex Corretjo, Seato, del, Fernando Melin-Alex Carrella, Smain, del, Fernanda Melin-seni, Brazil, 6-3, 6-1, 1-4, 5-7, 6-3 David Prinasil, Germany, del, Emilio San-chez, Sacin, 2-4, 7-4, 11/5), 6-3, 1-4, 11/4 Todd Martin 191, U.S., del, Stephane Simkon, Franca, 6-2, 7-4, (7/3), 3-4, 6-1 Goran Ivanisavic (5), Craatia def. Joern Renzenbrink. Germany, 7-4. 17/5), 7-4. 17/51, 6-2

Steff Graf 11), Ger

Alexandra Fusal, France, bol Nicole Munsrone, Holy, 44, 64, 69 Karin Kschwendt, San 57, 64, 97

elii. France 4-4, 6-1
Ann Grossman, U.S., del. Angeles Montolia,
Spain, 6-2, 6-1
Mony Pierce 119, France, bol Nicole Provis.
Austrolia, 6-1, 6-0
Micris Francesca Bentivoglia, Ilaiv, def, Patricka Hy, Canada, 4-4, 6-2 rel
Tami Whitipaer, U.S., def, Kyako Magatsuka,
Josen, 6-4, 2-4, 6-3
Kimbotty Po, U.S., def, Cotherine Mothes.
France, 6-1, 4-1

France 4-3 4-1

5-3, 2-4, 5-2 Sabine Hack Itsi, Germany, def, Marie Jose Galdana, Argentina, 6-2, 6-1 Canchita Martinez, Spain, def, Lorissa Nej-Sobine Appelman

halv. 63, 34 61

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SIDELINES

Mansell Linked To Williams Spot

LONDON (Combined Dispaiches) — The Williams-Renault team is trying to coax the former world champion Nigel Mansell back to Formula One this season to replace Ayrton Senna, a British newspaper reported Monday.

According to the mass-circula-tion Sun tabloid, Williams is pre-pared to pay \$21 million to buy out Mansell's contract with IndyCar team Newman-Haas for the rest of the Formula One season. Mansell would race in the Indianapolis 500 on Sunday but would switch to Formula One for the French Grand Prix on July 3, the Sun said.

The paper said the team was "desperate" to replace Senna, who was killed at the San Marino Grand Prix three weeks ago. The New-man-Haas chief, Carl Haas, was quoted as saying he was aware of Mansell's talks on joining Williams (AP, AFP) "for selected races."

Denmark's Laudrup To Leave Barcelona

BARCELONA (Renters) - The Danish international midfielder Michael Laudrup announced on Monday that he was quitting Barcelona, the Spanish soccer champion, in a shakeup that also involves the firing of the international goal-

keeper Andoni Zubizarreta. Landrup, 29, who recently lost his first team place after differences with Coach Johan Cruyff, said he had had three offers for next season, including one from Real Madrid. His announcement follows a weekend of reports of changes by Cruyff in the Barcelona squad, notably the dismissal of Zubizarreta after eight years with the club.

4

Magic Johnson Seeks To Buy Timberwolves

TOKYO (AP) — Earvin (Magic) Johnson said Monday he wanted to buy the National Basketball Association's Minnesota Timberwolves with a group that includes the sing-

ers Prince and Janet Jackson. The former Los Angeles Lakers star, in Japan for a tour with his allstar team, also hinted that he'd like to buy a part of another team if the Timberwolves deal failed.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL Major League Standings

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE Milwanites 110 200 611—6 9 1 perioti 111 200 121—9 13 9 Eldred, Orosco (7), Bronkey (3) and Hilbs Eidred, Orosco (?), Bronker (b) and Nilsson; Beicher: Krueser (6), GeHarris (?), Grown (9), Gordiner (9) and Kreefer: Floherty (8), W.—Beicher, 2-7, L.—Eidred, 2-4, S.—Gardiner (6), HES-Millwaukee, G./Vouphn 2 (8), Defroit, Frysion 16), C.Gornez (5).
Cleveland 812 220 823—8 11 4
Teresto 920 821—8 11 4
Teresto 920 821—8 11 4
Teresto 920 821—7 1
De.Mortines and S.Alernor; Guzman, Timin (6), W.Williams (8), Codored (9) and Borders, W.—De.Mortinez, 2-4, L.—Guzman, 4-5, HRS—Cleveland, Kirby (2), Bette (13).

ders, W—De,Nortinez, 3-4. L—Guzman, 4-5, HRS—Cleveland, Kirby (2). Bette (13). Basten 961 391 211—9 12 4 adjanesota 980 299 886—2 6 1 Clemens, Harris (9) and Berryhill: Desholes, Guthrie (7). Willis (9) and Walbeck, Farks (9). W—Clemens, 5-2. L—Desholes, 2-5. HRS—Basten, Al-Vaushn (11), Dowson (1b).

Berrymin III.
Splittmore etc 11s 51s 2-4 14 4
New York est 602 57s 1-5 3 6 (19 mains)

Aussing, T.Bellon (7), Allin (2), Poole (8), Mussina, T.Bellon (7), Mills (8), Poole (8), Williamson (8), LeSmith (10), and Holles; Key, P.Gibson (7), Poli (7), Wickman (8), Hitchcock 19), X.Hernondex (9) and Lewitz, W.-Williamson, 30, L.-X.Hernondex, 32, Sw-Le-Smith 177), HPS-New York, Velande on the control of the con Sw-La-Smith 177). HRs-New York, Velorde
(2). O'Nelli (10). Leyritz (7).
(Kassas Chy 912 957 196-4 16 8
Costrorala 68 691 196-6 1. 1
Core and MacCartone: Londston, Decem (6)
and Febrepos. W-Core 8-1. L-Longston, 22
HRS-K.C., Shumpert (8). Difference (3).

903 200 000-5 7 5 905 001 003-2 6 2 gere, Sonderson (7): RH-mandez (9) and carkevice; Reyes Acre (4), Toylor (7); Edi-rater (9) and Steinbach, W. Born 900 est 918--2 1 9 -- Torrants, Polyin, 9-1 (20 shois-19 sovres). 101 102 215--8 10 0 Vancouver, McLean, 11-5 (27-27).

charges, Newsweek reported.

been treated at the clinic.

B.Hurst, Howell (6), J.Hurst 17), Honevout 18) and Redrisusz; Safkeld, Nebton (4), Plantenbers (4), Gascage (4), Ayuta (4) and Hazelman, W.—Salkeld, 2-2, L.—B.Hurst, 0-1, HR3—Seatte, Sole (2), Griffey (20), MATIONAL, LEAGUE
New York. 808 182 889—3 7 6
Philadelphia 118 140 182—6 11 6
Sentit, Hillman (5), Seminaru (7) and Hundey; Greene, Munaz (4), Slacumb 19) and Douttan, W.—Greene, 2-8, L.—Smith, 2-5, HR3—NY, Rivera (2), Philadelphia, Dykstru (5), Incarviato (5), Doutlan 19, Junean (4). HRS-HY, Rivera [2]. Philodelatin, Dykstry
(5), Incovietto (5), Doultan 19), Iluncan (4).
Nentreal 989 399 395-3 16 2
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Austinez, Roles (7), Wetteland 19) and
Slought, Wetteland (7), Wetteland 19) and
Slought, Wetteland (4), HRS-Pittsburgh, Van
Shvig (3), Foley (2).
St. Loeis 19 90 904 904-19 12 2
Phytide 259 902 396-9 12 2
Phytide 259 902 396-9 12 2
Wolson, R.Rodriguez (2), Habyan (6), Murphy (7), M.Perez 19) and T.McGriff; Westhers, R.Lewis (6), Literanniez (4) and Sarriings.
Wetteland (7), HRS-St Louis, G.Peris (4), Floride, Everyt (1), HRS-St Louis, G.Peris (4), Floride, Everyt (1), Ranterio (2), Conine (10), Les Angeles 28 916 909-19 13 8

Las Angeles 216 016 889-79 13 68 Cincianati set 0 908 915-5 11 9 Astocia, Osuna 191 and Plazza, Ca.Hermondez (8); Pugh, Schourek (6) and Toubersec, W-Astocia, 3-1, L-Pugh, 3-2, HRS-Los Angeles, Butler 13), Plazza (9).

geles, Sutier 13), Plazzo (7).
Set Diego (14 etc. 27 3 1
Hoisston (21 etc. 344-7 3 1
Hometon (4), MR.Williones [8], Hudek (9) and
Servais, W.-P.A. Martinez, 1-1, L.-MI.Williones, 1-4, Sv.-Hofman (4), HRS.-S.D., PlanHernis, 1-4, Sv.-Hofman (4), HRS.-S.D., PlanHernis, 1-4, Sv.-Hofman (14), HRS.-S.D., PlanHernis, 1-4, Sv.-Hofman (8), 319, 319, 300 etc.
(11 emisgs)

Torres, Burbe (4), & Lockson (8), Beck (11)
and Manwarine; A. Youne, Bautista (4), Plesec (10), Crim (8), Builinger (10) and Wilkins,
W.-Builinger, 2-0, L.-Beck, 1-2, NR-S.F.

W-Bultinger, 2-0. L-Bock 1-2. NR-5.F., Benzinger 12), Chicaea, May (2), Wikina (2). Asiatha 900 200 918—3 a G. Actional 900 200 918—3 a G. Abaddus, Watters (3), Bedroslon (3), McMichoel (7) and Jilpess Pointer, Slair 14. Moore (4), Betterfield (3), Buttin (3) and Grandi, W.—G. Maddus, 7-2. L.—Painter, 0-2. HRs.—Attanto, Pendiston (5), Justice 15.

SUNDAY'S GAME: Jordon went 6-for-5 with two strikeouts. He strounded out once and sopped out twice in his other of-bots. He did not have only chances in riskif field.
SEASON TII DATE: Jordon is bottling .221 (33-for-ter) with 11 runs, seven doubles, 21 RBIs, 12 welks, 45 strikeouts and 11 stylen bases in 17 otherspis, Defersively, Jordan has uts. one assist and five errors.

HOCKEY Sunday's NHL Playoff

Vuncouver lends series 3-1 Voncesver renos serves 3-1
First period—None, Penaltice—None,
secase period—None, Penaltice—Gelinas,
Von International, 2:10: Lefebore, Tor Lin-lertarence), 5:22.
Third period—I, Vancouver, Rosning 4
(Momesso, Gelinas), 17:35, 2, Vancouver,
bure 12 (Linden, Diduck), 19:27 (en). Penal-

New York wins series 4-3 Chicago: Grant 7-143-517, Pippen 8-223-670 Carteright 1-390 2. Armstrom 4-79-78. Myers 7-8-1-15. Longley 9-21-21. Wennington 1-21-13 S.Williams 9-62-45. Kerr 9-29-96. Kustoc 4-10-0 8-9. English 6-8-9-6 G. Totals 12-76 11-21 77. New York: Ookley 6-17 1-2 17, Smith 6-1 2-3 11, Ewing 7-17-3-5 18, Horser 2-6-2-6, Starks 2-11 6-6 10, H.Williams 0-2 1-2 1, Mason 6-7 1-2 4, Davis 6-18 9-0 8, Anthony 2-6-2-4 7, Totals 33-8-4 17-25 87.

CYCLING

CHOKERS

New Zook nd vs. Engle. Sunday, In London Matched conceiled due to rain. England wins due to Corun victory Thursdon fles.—None.
Shets on good.—Toronto 11-94-29, Voncouuer 7-4-10-21; power-play apportunities
—Toronto 0 of 1; Vancouver 8 of 1; sooiles-

BASKETBALL Sunday's NBA Playoff

3-Pois1 gools—Chicago 2-17 (Kukac I-S. Pin-pen I-6, Armstrand 0-1), New York 4-17 (Storks 3-7, Ewing I-2, Anthony I-6 Dovis 0-1, Harper 0-1), Rebeards—Chicago 51 (Fippen 16), New York 64 (Dukley 20), Assists—Chicago I-4 (Pinpen 5), New York 21 (Ewing 6), Total fouls—Chicago 21, New York 22, Yechnicals—Places, Chicago cooch Jackson, Myers, Ewina.

John Cook 67-67-71--- 176

Tour of Italy

Leoding plocings in the second stope ever 22 killenesers from Beteene to Oslime, on Mendoy: 1, Moreris Argentin, Italy, Gewiss-Bellen, 6 hours 13 minutes and 31 seconds: 2, Andrea Perrison, Italy, 26 Mobile, seconds behind: 3, Dovide Rebellin, Indiy, CS MC, 8 seconds behind: 4, Francesco Cassarande, Italy, Mercoffene, 12 seconds behind: 5, Poscoll Richerd, Switzerland, GS MG, some time: 4, Glarde Peyfan, Italy, Gewiss-Bollen, 41: 7, Switzer Della Santo, Ibriy, Mosei Clas, 51: 8, Eventy Berzle, Russic, Gewiss-Bollen, 53: 7, Glarde Bogna, Italy, Potti, 51: 18, Marco Panical, Italy, Carrera, 51:

kmi, Italy, Carrera, s.t. Standings; I. Argentin Shours 21 minutes 49 seconds: 2. Berzin 9 seconds behind: 3. Ar-mand de los Cuevos, France, Costerama 14 seconds benind: 4 Cosperus hind: 2. Misuel Industria, Spoi 21 seconds behind; 6, Beand, same lime; 7, Farrigote, 32 seconds behind; 8, Richard, 40 seconds behind; 9, Wiodimir Belli, Italy, Lampra, 42 seconds behind; 10, della Sar

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Donahue on Death Row

WASHINGTON — I knew it would come to this sooner or -ater - Phil Donahue is asking a North Carolina court to grant him remission to videotape the June 5 execution of convicted murderer David Lawson.

This would be a first for the talk hows and Oprah and Geraldo are

mashing their eeth that their Dooking agents hadn't thought of it first. I can't wait to Tsee the Donahue Phroadcast beacause the show

should set off Osparks. The entire Buchwald program will Thave to be moved to Death Row CStudio A at the prison and the caudience will he bused in.

The show will probably go sometthing like this: The condemned tman is brought into the room, he chugs Phil and then takes his seat in the electric chair as everyone ap-Phil has control of the mike.

"How do you feel, David?" "What do you mean how do I

Gay Rights Group Seeks Pardon For Oscar Wilde

I ONDON — A British gay rights group said Monday that it had asked for a royal pardon for the playwright Oscar Wilde in time to mark the 100th anniversary of his conviction for homosexuality.

Wilde, the author of plays such as "The importance of Being Earnest," was jailed on May 25, 1895.

Peter Tatchell, a spokesman for the gay rights group Outrage, said that his group had written to Queen Elizabeth Il asking her to pardon the writer, whose plays mocked Britain's straitlaced society. "Wilde was the victim of unjust laws," Tatchell said. "His imprisonment is a stain on the judicial system."

Еигоре

"Nervous, squeamish, remorseful — what's going on with you knowing that in less than one hour you will fry?"

"I didn'i do it." "Right."

Then Phil runs up the stairs. "This lady here." "I saw 'Hard Copy' and I think that David is a skunk. I hope he gets a thousand volts for each crime he committed."

The audience applauds and Phil sticks his mike out.

The gentleman over here." The man speaks. "I'm against capital punishment and I think that this whole show is a farce." The audience boos.

Phil runs down the stairs and says to Lawson, "Did you ever think that you would wind up in

"Probably when I was a kid, but it was just a fantasy."
"Maybe you should have listened to your mother.

"I know I should have listened to her before my lawyer."

Phil runs back up the stairs and sticks the microphone into a lady's

face.
"Is it true that they give you a good meal before they pull the

Lawson responds, "That's what they tell you, but I found out that it wasn't true. I asked for a mediumrare steak and they served it welldone. I complained to the warden and he said that it was up to the governor to decide if I could send it hack to the kitchen. The governor refused. So I was stuck with a tough steak. The apple pie was pretty good, but I passed up the coffee because I didn't want it to keep me

Phil jumps over three rows of guests and a man grahs his mike, "Is there any chance of you getting a pardon?

David says, "I hope so, even though it might ruin the sweeps for Phil's show.

The man says, "Phil, do you even care if the murderer gets a par-"The show goes on whether he

gets electrocuted or not. David. what would you like the governor to give you right now?"

Cowgirl Blues By Gus Van Sant

By Rita Kempley Washington Post Service

TEW YORK — Gus Van Sant folds his arms, crosses his legs and effectively retreats into his Own Private Idaho. a state adjacent to Catatonia and far removed from pressing questions about his latest film, "Even Cowgirls Get the Blues." Unshaven and unfocused, he seems to have drifted off like the narcoleptic hustler in his previous odd opus.

Neither coffee nor coaxing seems to rouse the 42-year-old filmmaker. A pointed question is offered as

a pick-me-up. So, how did it feel when the first cut of "Cowgirls" was hogued, branded and docked at the Toronto Film Festival? Surely this must hurt? Van Sant pulls and twists the hairs of his right eyebrow, perhaps an

alerting mechanism: "Uh, yeah, I mean, it made us, like, keep working on it, yeah."

The first cut was too episodic, says the producer, Laurie Parker, of the adaptation of Tom Rohhins's novel. "It was kind of like the greatest hits of 'Even Cowgirls Get the Blues.' You'd have to make it like Berlin Alexanderplatz' (which runs more than 15 hours to present all of Robbins's digressions. As it was, we ended up going back to our original idea of focusing on Sissy and the cowgirls."

Born with thumbs like kielbasa, Sissy Hankshaw (Uma Thurman) is a beautiful hitchhiker whose travels take her to a Western spa, the Ruhber Rose Ranch. There she falls in love with Bonanza Jellybean (Rain Phoenix), a feminist cowgirl who liberates the spa from its sexist-pig owner (John Hurt), a cross-dressing manu-facturer of feminine hygiene deodorant

Most everything else lies on the cutting room floor. The cosmic timekeepers called Clockpeople have vanished along with many scenes involving the Chink (Pat Morita), a dippy holy man who lives on a ridge above the ranch, which is also home to a flock of endangered whooping cranes who come under the control of Delores Del Ruhy (Lorraine Braceo), a whipcracking prophetess.

Robbins, who parrated both versions, says that "the first version had more mag-

he refuses to compare the book with the adaptation, he admits to one regret: "When Gus and I met, I suggested that he change the size of Sissy's thumbs from scene to scene, I used 30 or 40 metaphors to describe Sissy's thumbs, ranging in size from a cucumber to a baseball bat, so that each reader could decide what they looked like. If there's anything I don't like about baving the book filmed, it's that the thumbs are pinned down to a specific

In any case, they are a distraction. Peter Burnett, a local film writer and professor who sat behind the cast at the Toronto pre-

miere, remembers The first version of thinking that the thumbs made the movie Even Cowgirls Get unsalvageable. "Somethe Blues' hit the thing that worked in a novel — like Big Fat cutting room floor. Thumbs - does not work visually.

Van Sant's response: "A lot of stuff relates to thumbs because thumbs were the main theme throughout, so no matter what you did thumbs were sort of part of it.

The more Van Sant says, the less we know about what makes him tick. Asked if he exerts control over all aspects of the filmmaking process, he says, "It's not really a matter of what I do. Since I'm doing it, ends up looking like I did it. It some body else does it, then it starts to go

Is it any wonder he's drawn to both poetie imagery and laconic protagonists?
"When I first met Gus, I thought he had the personality of a painter," ventures Parker, who began working with him on "Drugstore Cowboy." "He's ruled by the imagination, like the characters played by Uma and River. Those characters have a way of traveling in their imagination that is very much like Gus's." Bracco gushes from her New Jersey home, "I'm such a fan of Gus Van Sant. I don't care if he makes a photograph, a commercial or n film, I am just totally interested in his vision. I loved working with Gus. I felt that artistically he was very available, that he trusted what I brought to the character. The really great directors trust in their cast

and let them go. Robbins, who spent a week and a half on location, echoes Bracco. "Gus had a dog on the set, a cute black-and-white mongrel, Tied to the dog's collar was a rope that must have been 30 or 40 feet

ACROSS

6 Health resort

More than a

14 Mussolini's

15 Assist

1 Rezor



Moviemaker Van Sant: A second round for film based on Tom Robbins novel.

If critical reaction at a recent screening of "Cowgirls" means anything - one reviewer called Bracco's performance ca-reer-ending — Van Sant might want to consider a choke hold. The film is not only a psychedelic relic, it's a politically incor-

Few women will find role models for themselves in "Cowgirls," which was after all written with stoned, braless hippie chicks in mind. Bracco's character is certainly assertive, but bullwhips aren't your ordinary gal's accessory. "It's difficult to find people in Manhattan to teach you how to bull-whip," says Bracco. "It's not a part of eastern culture, so I went to the East Village and got a guy who was into

Once again we turn to Robbins for elu-

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45 30's and 40's

long. It was the longest leash by far that I cidation. "The book is not a feminist work in the political sense, it's a hymn to the feminine spirit: the values that are associated with the lumar sensibility, the more feminine spirit: the values that are associ-ated with the lunar sensibility, the more creative side, a side that tilts in the direction of color as opposed to drabness, to dance as opposed to football, to night as opposed to day, the intuitive as opposed to the logical. Here's an important one-desire as opposed to reason.

"The values that I'm talking about are universal and have been attributed to the feminine throughout history, but they are not necessarily limited to the feminine gender. They're associated with the male too. I bring this up, because I wouldn't want anybody to get the notion that "Cowgirls' had a purely female slam: Itwas the '70s, but the era we called the '60s was still very much present. Those values associated with the universal feminine were dominant, among the males as much

PEOPLE

'Pulp Fiction' Awarded Golden Palm at Cannes

"Pulp Fiction" by the American director Quentin Tarantino won the Golden Palm at the Cannes film festival Monday. The award for best actor went to the Chinese actor Ge You, for his performance in Zhang Vimou's "Hisozhe" 1"To Live"), while Virna Lisi was named best actress for her part in the French movie "La Reine Margot" ("Oneen Margot"). Nama Moretti was named best director for his film "Caro Diario" ("Dear Dia-

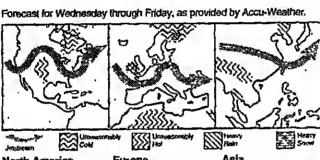
The Duchess of York has dismissed a newspaper story that she was considering a film role as Boadices, the first-century queen who resisted the Roman occupation of Britain. "The offer is genuine but she just thinks it is fun," an unidentified friend of Fergie was quoted as saying in the Daily Express. "She was very flattered but is not received to the saying in the Sunseriously considering it." The Sunday Times had reported that Fergie was looking at a script for the film-maker Ken Russell, in which Boadi-cea is "flogged naked and her women warriors marched into battle clad in just woad paint."

Tony Bennett, who's 67, says he has finally learned how to sing. He said he figured it out by listening to Luciano Pararotti. "It's just a technical thing, but I tried it and it was something I was searching for in my own voice," Bennett says in TV Guide. "It reminds me of Leonardo da Vinci, who supposedly said on his deathbed, 'It's too bad I'm going to die - I'm just learning how to paint."

One of Hong Kong's best loved couples were spending Monday night apart — one behind bars for biting a workman, the other at the territory's smartest address. Whis-ky, the male half of Governor Chris Patten's Norfolk terrier duo, was taken away by the authorities after he bit a workmen, while his mate. Soda, waited behind. Whisky will spend seven days in kennels under observation for rables, then, if given the all clear, will be sent back home.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 15-18 & 21

WEATHER



North America

27/80 16/84 e 27/80 21/70 pc 17/62 8/46 s 16/64 9/48 pc 22/71 17/62 sh 24/75 17/82 pc

16 With unever gait 17 Mink's poor 36 Princess Diena's family 12 Ushered

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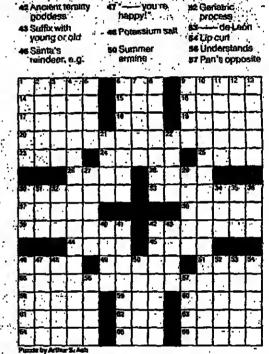
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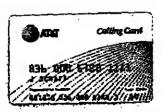
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